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TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

A. D. PORTER, Editor and Publisher.

TELEPHONE CONSOLIDATION DISCUSSION

LOS ANGELES is on the eve of realizing its long-looked-for scheme of having a single telephone system in place of the present dual system operated by separate companies. The question of consolidating the two existing companies will be decided by the state railroad commission, following its hearing of the application of the Southern California Telephone Company to take over and merge into one unified system the properties of the Pacific Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company in the Los Angeles district. This hearing will be held October 16th, before Commissioners Thelan and Gordon.

The commission will determine whether the city would be more benefited by adopting the companies' plan of consolidation, which aims to correct the evils arising from the present double system, or by a scheme of interchanging service as favored by the board of public utilities. The latter plan is considered less feasible by many because of serious legal complications. When the Pacific Telephone Company a year ago applied for a new franchise, the application was opposed by the "One Phone League" on the ground that the two companies should be merged. The people, however, voted that if a new franchise were granted it should be on condition that the Pacific and Home companies should grant an interchange of service.

Since the supreme court has held that interchange can not be forced on any company without compensation, the Pacific Telephone Company might be forced to grant interchange with the rival company as the price of a renewal of its own franchise, but the Home Company, whose franchise has yet thirty-six years to run, cannot, under the law, be required to accept this proposed interchange without payment. The city therefore finds itself in the position to force one company to adopt the plan but unable to compel the other.

The great expense entailed in establishing a satisfactory and workable interchange plan is one of its chief objections. It is pointed out by the companies that should this plan be adopted it would necessitate the construction of an interchange plant, and arrangements would have to be made for charging, as in long distance, the patrons of one company for the service of the other. This interchange system could be built in one of two ways—through the erection of a central station large enough to handle all rush business in the two companies, or by hooking up all of the exchanges of the two companies. This would be enormously expensive, and, of course, would in the end be paid for by the public. A single central station, it is contended, would require a six-story building fully equipped, with possibly three hundred additional operators working in three shifts of eight hours each, an arrangement which would run up a large salary expense.

The companies point out further that the present overhead expense of the Pacific and Home companies would each have to be maintained, plus the additional expense of the exchange system with its cables connecting every exchange in the city. Under the proposed consolidation, however, many cables now laid could be utilized in connecting exchanges. It becomes plain that the investment required for interchange would be greater in the first place than the cost of merging the two companies, and in addition there would be the cost of operating this interchange system and billing the separate calls. The interchange in the end would hard-effect more than a makeshift consolidation without any consolidation advantages. Whatever costs could be saved through out-and-out consolidation would be

lost to phone users because overhead expenses would necessarily be increased instead of reduced, double sets of officers, engineers and other employees would be required under an interchange arrangement, and other forms of duplication made likely. Business men would simply maintain two sets of phones, as at present, in order to save the expense and delay of going through the interchange plant.

The financial side of the consolidation, as set forth in the application, shows that the present claimed valuation of the Home Company is \$7,711,000, which the Southern California Telephone Company proposes to take over at 91½ by the issuance of \$8,427,000 of its guaranteed bonds. The 8½% difference between the 91½% issue and par will provide 8½% which will be required in underwriting bonds for the cash to pay the security holders. It is proposed that the Pacific Company shall receive for its property bonds of the Southern California Company of a par value \$1,500,000. This means that the total bond issue of the new Southern California Telephone Company would be at par \$9,927,000, or about 65% of the value of the property, which the application fixes at \$15,255,000.

SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL CHANGE

IT IS significant that George Harvey, editor of the North American Review and first and foremost among the editors in 1912 to foresee and urge the nomination and election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency of the United States, should come out in the opposite camp as he has in the October issue of his magazine. He resolves the decisive issues as (1) military and industrial preparedness; (2) government by and for the people; (3) national honor and opportunity. In regard to the first, he has this to say:

"Whether one approves or disapproves the huge expenditures provided for national defense, the appropriations have been made, and the only question now is, Who can utilize the resources in hand to the greatest advantage of the country in obtaining the quickest and most effectual results? The Republicans who are sincere in their advocacy of preparedness or the Democrats who are not? The question seems to answer itself. While frankly conceding the need of protective measures, they [the Democrats] have only pecked at the problem for political purposes, without attempting in any serious way to effect a solution. Again we are driven to the practical conclusion that true industrial preparedness, in common with true military preparedness, can be attained only through its sincere advocates and consistent friends."

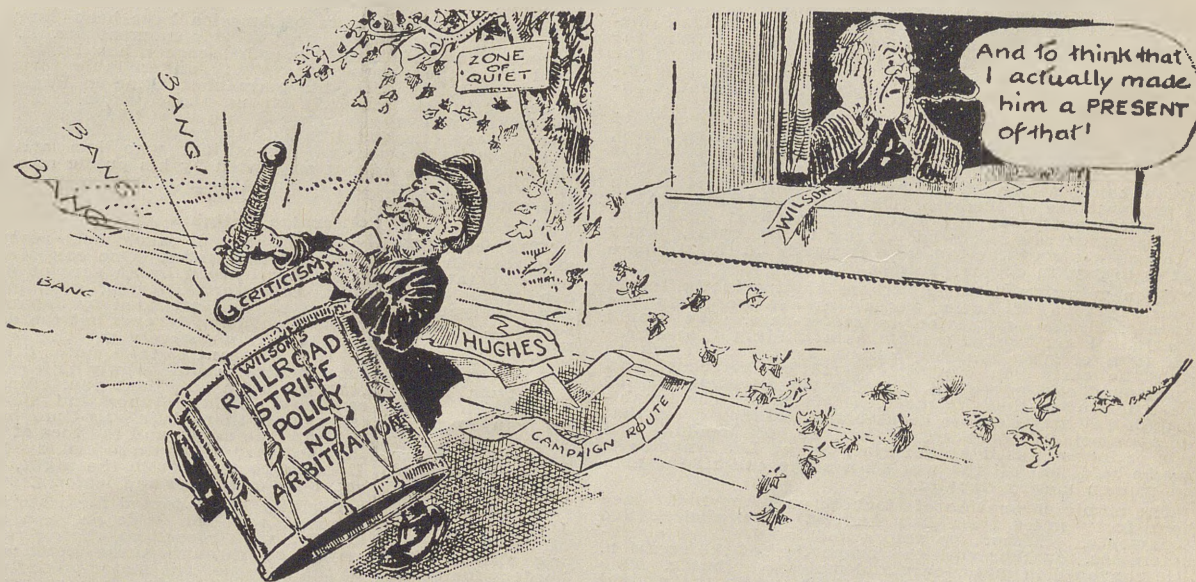
Dealing with issue No. 2, Colonel Harvey says the brotherhoods did not so seriously menace the railway properties, which had only revenues to lose and properties to damage; they threatened all of the helpless and inoffending people in every city and hamlet with

body of his own constituency, the millions of low-paid workingmen, farmers, professional men, teachers, clerks, saleswomen and toilers in sweat-shops no less than the well-to-do, in the interest, not even of a class, but of a class within a class, comprising four hundred thousand voters, without cost to the companies or to the shippers who were to comprise the other parties to the conspiracy. "The public," sentimentally remarked A. B. Garretson, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, "is the carcass and we all perhaps are the vultures," and Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by his act indorsed the cynical assertion."

Answering the question, "What would Hughes have when, as governor of New York, he vetoed a two-cent done?" Colonel Harvey calls attention to what he did do railway fare law, which the legislature, truckling to the populist spirit of the time, had enacted, precisely as the Wilson-Adamson wage increase measure was passed, without investigation or consideration of its justice. His veto message ended with these words: "Every workingman, every tradesman, and every citizen believing himself to have aught at stake in the prosperity of the country, should determinedly oppose it. For it not only threatens the stability of business enterprise which makes our prosperity possible, but it substitutes unreason for sound judgment, the ill-considered demands of resentment for the spirit of fair play, and makes impossible patient and honorable effort to correct abuses." This, points out the colonel, is precisely the spirit in which Mr. Hughes has denounced the "surrender" of congress. He adds: "It is not only probable, but a virtual certainty that, if, as President, Mr. Hughes had been confronted by the brotherhoods' demand last month, he would have responded with full insistency in words like these:

"I sympathize with the just demands of labor. Personally, I believe in an eight-hour day. But you admit that this is a matter, not of hours of labor, but of wages, which cannot be fairly determined without full investigation. Moreover, arbitration is a principle which I am bound to uphold. I will appoint an impartial commission of arbitration, to which the railroad magnates consent to bring their claims. If you refuse to arbitrate, I will publish a brief statement of our negotiations. Then you can strike, if you deem it wise, just and patriotic. As President of the United States, I will not act and will not urge congress to act, under threat or duress. In the midst of a campaign for my re-election, I will not allow you, or anyone else to put me in a position where I can be suspected of subverting the laws and law-making of the nation for the sake of winning votes for myself."

That the President had been warned in advance of what was coming, but had ignored the menace, Colonel Harvey shows by citing the resolution submitted to him by the United States Chamber of Commerce early in July, asking for an investigation by the interstate commerce commission. As to the constitutionality of both the exemption clause of the Clayton act and the hastily enacted new law, which, in effect, fixes wages,



That Regretful Moment

—Bradley in the Chicago Daily News

hunger or starvation, unless, within a fortnight the government should impose upon their employers, under the specious and false guise of an "eight-hour day," which they themselves would not accept, an increase of twenty-five per cent in wages. Declares Editor Harvey:

"Having intervened unavailingly, the President recounted the proceedings in his address to congress. Although the matter had 'been agitated for more than a year,' there had arisen a 'sudden crisis' and 'the country had been caught unprovided with any practical means of enforcing' arbitration, 'by whose fault' he would 'not now stop to inquire.' He, the President of the United States, deliberately proposed the mulcting of the great

that is yet to be determined by the supreme court. Coming to "national honor and opportunity," the magazine editor is even more drastic in his contrasts between the two candidates before the people for the presidency. His contention is that the many episodes of the last three years show indisputably that Mr. Wilson stands for Wilson first, whereas Mr. Hughes throughout his entire career, by his utter absence of self-seeking, confirms the belief that he does, in fact, from the very nature of his being, stand for America first.

EXIT ENGINEER, ATTORNEY, THEORIST

OUR MAYOR has taken what appears to be the first decisive and intelligent step toward a logical solution of the much overwrought power situation. In his newly enunciated plan for a series of conferences between the power company officials and a committee representing himself, the city council and water board, he has called for a concrete businesslike consideration of what he conceives to be purely a business proposition. Specifically has he excluded the attendance of the engineers, attorneys and theorists whose exaggerated technical and visionary ideas have been permitted to dominate this situation until it has become one of chaos.

"I propose that we shall consider the matter in a businesslike way," are the words of the Mayor and his formal invitation to the power companies to participate in this deliberation contains the express impost that "the conference be between the city and officials of the companies without assistance at this time from either the attorneys or engineers." At last the matter has been resolved to its logical basis. Too much sentiment and theorizing have kept this problem in a state of hopeless conflict. Engineers by their predilections have been prone to build where such course is uncalled for and contrary to all established precedent. Lawyers, true to legal suasion, would coerce where there are rights well defined and inviolable to be regarded by both sides. And the political sycophant appealing to the popular fancy adroitly clothes the issue under the guise of municipal ownership which is by no means the paramount issue and is in fact not at all at issue.

The whole difficulty has been that as a result of these rampant and radical influences, the real issue at hand is clouded and those endeavoring to arrive at a solution are confronted with hypotheses false and at variance. The question at issue is not now a technical nor an ethical one. The technical side has had treatment and is quite well defined. The proposition of municipal ownership is not in dispute nor being opposed. The aqueduct power project was not conceived as a remedy or protest to any iniquity existing in the regime of the power companies but came as a subsidiary feature of the major project of the aqueduct itself.

The problem then with which those concerned have to contend is purely economic—one of busy exigency. The city of Los Angeles through its aqueduct develop-

ment comes into an accession of a certain quantity of electric energy. At the same time the city's power project is not developed to the point to supply any appreciable proportion of the entire city nor, as demonstrated in the recent verdict of the Railroad Commission, has the city available funds sufficient to acquire facilities for distributing its power. On the other hand the companies have the requisite equipment for distribution in the form of systems adequate and performing a satisfactory service at equitable rates. These systems were established through private capital and enterprise, have been an instrumentality in the development of the community and constitute an integral part of the business and general systems of the companies.

The proposition of paralleling these systems is wholly untenable according to all principles of economics and has been regarded by anyone conscientiously connected with the matter, as nothing more than a means of exploitation.

Here then, are the essentials of the situation: To make an economic disposition of the city's product and an equitable provision for private and meritorious investment. This proposition does not involve any element of sentiment as to ownership. Primarily, it is not an engineering question nor a legal one. It does call for the broad comprehensive consideration of men of mature experience in commercial and public affairs. The Mayor has reached the crux of the matter. He has struck the right keynote. Reserve the specialists until the case in its abstract phases develops the symptoms for which they qualify.

AMERICA WASTING GOLDEN HOURS

IN the last two years we have grown accustomed to reading and hearing of American manufacturers supplying great stores of war munitions to Great Britain and her allies involving vast sums of money. The figures have risen to dizzy heights, and the feeling that the trade balance was so tremendously in our favor has given us a false sense of security. Certain of our manufacturers have so fattened on the abnormal fruits of today that they have grown complacent and indifferent of the future. They are at present living in a state of blindness, we are told by no less authority than George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental

and Commercial Bank of Chicago, that they are in danger of overlooking the greatest opportunity for trade expansion ever accorded a nation.

"This is only too true," said Mr. Reynolds in answer to a query as to what should be done to offset the effect of the trade agreement which the allies will enforce against neutral as well as enemy nations at the close of the war. "For the last two years American business men have been gathering around banquet boards and enthusing over the possibilities of trade expansion. But that's about all they have done. So far as actual expansion is concerned, it has mostly failed to come off.

"Undoubtedly the allies will form a trade agreement at the end of the war, and they will likely enforce it almost as strongly against neutral countries as against enemy countries. Also they will be prepared to raid every market in the world. Will we be able to hold our own against such competition? Not by a good deal, unless we get busy pretty quickly and establish the firmest kind of a foothold. There are several explanations for our failure to meet the situation, but they might all be condensed in one simple statement—we don't know how.

"The European and American methods of doing business are different. We are used to giving four months of credit at the most. Your European and Southern American business man is accustomed to getting at least a year. When it is suggested that he pay up in two or three months, he is insulted. When the American is called upon to wait a year for his money, he is knocked over. And there you are. They don't know each other.

"I see that complaint is made over the failure of American manufacturers to supply the kind of goods which are ordered. That hits another of our weakest spots. Another problem which can't be too strongly emphasized is the scarcity of ships. With more than half the world's bottoms tied up in neutral ports or engaged in war, we are up against it for ocean carriers. Without ships it's pretty hard to engage in foreign business, and until we get them we will be laboring under one of the most tremendous handicaps possible."

Mr. Reynolds has hit the nail squarely on the head—ships, ships. Our position in the matter of ocean carriers is beggarly. With anything like a merchant marine commensurate with the size and wealth of the United States our position in the world's commerce would be unassailable.



Where "All The World's A Stage"

By Sir Herbert Tree



FROM The Graphic's good friend, Dr. Dorothea Moore in Cambridge, Massachusetts, comes the following interesting story clipped from The Times of recent date, with the commentary that she is sure that readers of The Graphic will be deeply interested in Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree's view of studio life in California. It is so much so that we reproduce the article in full:

"I am tempted to give a description of the life of the studios of Los Angeles, in which many thousands are employed. The community of the studio is the most democratic I have ever faced; but from first to last, during my stay, I never met with any discourtesy from the many hundreds among whom my life was spent. The work of the pictures is done in an atmosphere of happiness and high spirits, which makes its frequent monotony bearable.

"In the productions there is a systematic absence of system. Sometimes an artist will have to wait one, two, or three weeks before he is called up to take up his share of the work; then he will often work fifteen or sixteen hours a day. This latter was my experience in the preparations of Macbeth. The process of photography takes place partly in the studio by artificial light (the rays of which are somewhat trying to the eyes), partly in the open air of the studio, and partly in 'locations'—that is to say, in country scenes.

"When going on 'location' (there obtains in California a curious love of Latin words) the entire party are driven to their destination in motor-cars. We would sometimes start for the mountains at midnight, and proceed to a country inn, be dressed by seven o'clock to catch the early sun, and ride forth on horseback, all caparisoned and bewigged, towards the 'location' of the 'Blasted Heath'—there to meet the Witches. The inhabitants of California are so accustomed to fancy dress that the approach of Macbeth, of Banquo, of Macduff, and their retinues caused no surprise, for of Los Angeles it may be said that all the world's a stage and all the men and women merely 'movies.'

"The mimic coronation of Macbeth at Scone took place about forty miles from Los Angeles at a place called Chatsworth. Thither the actors and hundreds of supernumeraries, together with the 'properties' of the occasion, were conveyed in motor-cars and motor-omnibuses. This scene was taken in brilliant sunlight, while the arrival at the King's camp of Macbeth and Banquo after the victorious battle was photographed at two in the morning, the scene being lighted by huge electric lights. Through the ranks of the cheering soldiers surrounding their camp fires and through the flaring lights projected on their faces, Macbeth and Banquo galloped with the news of victory. This nocturnal scene was deeply impressive. The interior of the Witches' Cavern was enacted in a scene built in the studio. One scene was photographed no less than a dozen times; this ordeal was a somewhat trying one in the watches of the night.

Acting for the Screen

"Acting to the lens requires a peculiar temperament, and demands much more 'natural' method than that of the stage; the great requisite in the actor is the power of momentary self-excitation. A mere resort to the technique of the theater would not 'register' satisfactorily on the film—a relentless detective. To the newcomer it is somewhat disconcerting to act a scene of carousal immediately after your death-scene. In the great studios one will often see as many as ten different plays pro-

ceeding on adjacent stages, a farce being acted in close proximity to a scene of tragedy. A quick and versatile temperament in the actor is required for the work of the 'screen,' and although I had little difficulty in acclimatizing myself to the new conditions, I confess I have not outlived my preference for the spoken drama. It is only by the exercise of one's imagination in visualizing the perspective of vast crowds of spectators that one can maintain the pitch of excitement necessary for the fine frenzy of the scene. The sets for Macbeth were all built; the scene of the King's Castle in the last act, solidly constructed in a 'location' outside Hollywood, was fully equipped with a moat filled with water, a drawbridge, and battlements, over which the attacking army clambered, stones being hurled and boiling pitch being poured on them.

"All the leading actors of America have been 'immortalized' in the pictures; and at this moment Mr. E. H. Sothern, who, after an honorable career has lately retired from the regular stage with an enviable fortune, and will shortly make his permanent home in England, is acting to the 'screen.' Among those whom I met in California was the renowned 'Charlie Chaplin.' Contrary to expectations, I found him to be a young man of a serious and sensitive disposition, who has artistic ambitions of a kind not suggested by his public records, and who in private life is thoughtful as well as versatile and entertaining.

Californian Delights

"The cost of living in California is much more reasonable than in other parts of the states. One can hire a well-appointed bungalow, surrounded by an acre of garden, filled with flowers and orange, lemon, grapefruit, and eucalyptus trees, and be well attended by Japanese servants, who are excellent cooks. However hot the days may be (I never found them oppressively so) the evenings are always cool. It is pleasant to take motor drives to the coast. At Santa Monica, about twenty miles distant from the city, there is an excellent inn, nightly filled with happy revellers; during dinner and supper all join in the dancing, and there is a rag-time band which puts high spirits into the minds and the toes of the feasters, who are composed largely of those employed in the picture-world. Driving home through the night, one passes through the scent-laden orange and lemon groves.

"The roads are wonderfully well adapted for motoring. I was astonished to notice that the fields on each side of the track are decorated with roses and other flowering plants. One may pass through these herbaceous borders for twenty or thirty miles. The motor annihilates one's sense of distance. On one occasion, in response to a dinner invitation, I drove from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara, starting on the return journey after midnight, thus covering a distance of 210 miles. For ten miles the road had been washed away by flood, and we had to traverse this distance through sand. Friendship has its penalties.

"Another pleasant pastime is to be found in the mountain excursions on horseback. The horses are well trained, many of them being used in the wonderful battle pictures of the films. After one becomes accustomed to the Mexican saddles, their seat is most comfortable. There is only one drawback to these equestrian exercises—the horses, which are wonderfully trained by cowboys, are apt to perform all manner of unexpected gyrations; to their standing up proudly on their hind-legs and beating the air with their hoofs one rapidly becomes accustomed; but when, by an unconsidered jerk of the reins, one unconsciously gives them the cue to die, they are apt to fling themselves prone on the ground; thus a histrionic instinct is liable to bring discomfort to the rider unaccustomed to the exigencies of the film.

Back to New York

"After the strenuous life of California, the most welcome rest I ever experienced was that passed in the railway-train from Los Angeles to New York. As the coming guest was welcomed with salvos of pistols at the hands of 'cowboys'—so was the parting guest speeded. On my arrival in New York I drove from the station to attend the first rehearsal of Henry VIII. In New York the earth seems to spin more quickly round its axis; happily its vitalizing climate enables one still to keep pace with its quickened revolutions; and the preparations for the Shakespeare Festival were only part of the daily duties which confronted one. Many hours each day were devoted to these preparations; interviews in the newspapers were part of the daily routine; and every evening and most afternoons a speech was exacted, till one felt the kind of impetus which afflicts those that cannot walk but needs must run.

"Our great anxiety as to the fate of the Shakespeare Festival was set at rest on the first night, when Henry VIII was produced in the manner familiar to Londoners. The success of the Shakespeare representations exceeded all our most sanguine expectations and falsified the widespread predictions that New York would not tolerate Shakespeare. We were fortunate, indeed, that our season synchronized with the Tercentenary celebrations. The incense of these celebrations blew our way; certainly the theater was nightly filled by crowded audiences; and the run might have been continued for the entire season of three months but that I wished to carry out the promised programme of giving a Shakespeare Festival; separate runs of The Merchant of Venice and The Merry Wives of Windsor were accordingly given.

Shakespeare Day

"To celebrate Shakespeare Day a performance was organized Monday, April 24, for the British Red Cross Fund. A varied programme was provided, consisting of scenes from Macbeth, Henry IV (Falstaff's Scenes), the abdication scene from Richard II, and scenes from Twelfth Night. American audiences are quickly responsive—they are very like our cosmopolitan London audiences; but they are quicker to leave the theater at the end of the play, and accordingly the actor's speech (when insisted upon) has to be delivered to the end of the penultimate act. New York audiences, moreover, are more enthusiastic in the mornings than in the evenings (probably owing to the preponderance of young people and students).

"Among many memorable occasions during my stay in New York, the one which made the deepest impression on my mind was that on which my comrade, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, and I were invited to give addresses in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Easter Sunday, Shakespeare's birthday. It was natural that I regarded this request as a signal honor to our stage. Nothing could have been more imaginatively touching than to take part in the homage paid by this great nation to the master in whose service the better part of our artistic lives had been passed. Nor have I ever been more deeply moved than by the impressive service and the inspiring music which chanted in the same hour the two men who have spiritually and humanly most influenced mankind. It was with a sense of awe and solemnity that I mounted the pulpit from which the Bishop had just spoken in such glowing words of Shakespeare's genius and of the high mission of our calling; it was with a natural trepidation that I faced the congregation which filled the vast cathedral. I shall not readily forget the dignified beauty of the tribute delivered by my comrade Forbes-Robertson. Though absent from the Tercentenary celebration which took place in London, it was no small consolation to know that we were able to contribute to the general acclaim of the poet.

"In Time" Work and Industrial Training

By Pearl Rall

ONE of the paradoxical outgrowths of our modern business efficiency idea which calls for young heads where at one time only seasoned thought and years were deemed proper recommendation for places of trust is that while youth is at a premium there is no provision for adolescence. We have banished the old man, without the accompanying deference that once attended white hair, and are shortening the term of service with an ever earlier entry into the race. As a result we are shortening also the span of life and usefulness, making nervous, inefficient and even deficient men and women. Even childhood is undesirable, judging by the lack of thought for its needs. Flat and apartment house, representative of the modern middle-class home, alike are closed to families with children—only the tenement encourages them, apparently. Society must pay the penalty in one way or another.

Having "improved upon Nature" and disarranged her program; having proceeded to crush out the spirit of youth and its joyous and salutary effect and vaguely sensing its loss we naturally grope for palliatives first when it is constructive thought and effort we need, to meet the changed condition. But I believe we are beginning to work along these lines. My attention was called to one phase of this work several weeks ago by a conversation with one of the voluntary assistants in the office of the Juvenile Protective Association, Miss Vera Hileman, for many years secretary of the Los Angeles Fellowship under the ministries of Benjamin Fay Mills and Reynold E. Blight and well known in philanthropic and club circles for her level-headed and intelligent humanitarian work. She was following a particularly intricate and delicate "case" for the Association, involving great splashes of color and human interest and dark tragedy in the lives of three young women and her heart was full so that when she admonished me to "see Miss Lake at the office" I was unprepared for a wealth of material and a strong pull upon my heart-strings.

Miss Anita Lake, I found, was a remarkable and exceedingly busy little woman who could write volumes of human interest stories if she were so minded. For you see she handles the "special case" work of the Association, which means that she goes into the homes of those reported for attention of the organization and studies the environment in its relation to the life and development of the individual in the case.

"Our slogan is 'in time,'" she said. "There are many organizations which look after the affairs of the individual when they have become so tangled and acute as to appear a direct menace to society generally, when they have become ugly sores that shock our sensibilities to recognize but there are many cases, which are quite as flagrant and point to future danger that do not come within the province of the law, that cry out for attention. Let me illustrate," and she drew forth a "case book."

"We had one case in which there were three children, two boys of fourteen and eleven years respectively and the third was a feeble-minded girl of seven years. The parents were respectable but very poor and were compelled to work, leaving these children alone at home all day. We discovered that the situation was not healthy for these children and were able to place the girl in an institution where she would be properly cared for.

"In another case a young boy was reported as sleeping in the parks because home conditions were unbearable to him. His mother was insane and his father, while respectable and hard-working, was unreasonably harsh. Now you know Ben B. Lindsey asks, in handling cases in his court, 'are you happy?' For happiness is a greater factor in the proper development of the individual than we ever realize, and while we cannot all be absolutely happy we can be reasonably content and looking forward to a measure of happiness, and a chance. Well, we were able to secure work for this lad, and we discovered that he was physically fit but that he was hungry for human sympathy and friendly interest. After three months on a ranch home, associated with persons who recognize him as a human soul as well as a body, he has shown wonderful mental, spiritual and physical development and bids fair to be a fine young man. Taken 'in time' off of the street and given wholesome surroundings and something to occupy his time he will make a good citizen. He has even started a bank account and is most lovably human in his eagerness to let us hear of any good fortune or bit of brightness that comes into his life. Wasn't the effort worth while? I think so.

"Then in another instance an irresponsible mother, refined-looking and apparently a lady but unfortunately

imbued with the idea that she could not work, was reported to us because her daughter, a normally healthy and active child of fourteen who was living with an elderly uncle and aunt, was running wild, growing up like Topsy on the streets. She was properly clothed, had three good meals a day and was indulged to almost everything she expressed a desire for—which is not a very good thing for a girl of that age. By diplomacy she was placed with a good woman, who is teaching her how to take care of herself, to sew, and cook and how to read and think—for the child was an ignoramus. Now a pretty girl who is poor, without education (or even a little education) and lazy is bound for the gutter. The love of pretty things, inborn in every woman, coupled with the inability to get them, is probably the greatest factor in the downfall of women, and where there is no training or safeguards placed around her it is accident or a miracle that saves her from our criminal inattention to the spirit of youth.

"Which leads me to say that one of our great present-day needs in California is an Industrial Training School. Half of the criminality in young folk may be traced to idleness and unpreparedness to meet the industrial conditions of the day. Society must deal with the large army of inefficients it is allowing to grow up



Miss Anita Lake

and to increase." I heartily agreed, for in all this hue and cry for modern efficiency there is a heartlessness and inattention to the weaker members of society that must sooner or later menace our national integrity. As efficiency increases the army of inefficients grows steadily larger.

Miss Lake told me many other stories in detail, that were of much interest and involving even more lives in each little circle. Many of these cases require the utmost delicacy and often a year in the working out, for it means the effort to correct conditions in the lives of children, things that would stunt or make them criminal. And in order that the humanitarian agencies of the city may not duplicate their work or interfere in their efforts to straighten out the tangles and woeful snarls we unwittingly make from day to day in the lives of the unfortunate a "confidential exchange" has been established whereby each is apprized of the reports and work of the others. This sensible action is of recent origin. By it the proper agency handles the case, with such assistance as it may enlist from the others in their particular line. It means economy of effort and money and intelligence and effectiveness in handling.

Work of the Juvenile Protective Association "special case" department is at present in the hands of Miss Anita Lake, with a committee of volunteer workers composed of Mrs. Joy A. Winans, chairman, Miss Ianthe Densmore, Miss J. E. Butler, who is doing splendid "big sister" work in the lives of several young women who need the human sympathy assistance, and

whom I found busily collating reports and preparing them for filing, Mrs. G. C. Butterfield, Mrs. W. M. Petifils, Mrs. F. B. Drake, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. McAleer, Miss Weber, Miss Hileman and Miss Jessie Norton. I found that the fame of the welfare work had spread even to faraway Canada, for a visitor from Alberta called while I was there and told of her interest through reports she had heard. And yet the work is maintained merely by private contributions of money and labor and from the various women's clubs of the city. The offices are furnished by the county, otherwise there is no stated source of income. And right here let me suggest that it would be a great thing if some generous-minded individual would present Miss Lake with a nice little Ford machine, for in a year's time she expends an immense amount of time and money and effort in her investigations.

One of these times I am going to tell you about Mrs. E. K. Foster, who is the moving spirit of this beautiful work, and of the splendid group of women who make up the executive force.

CONSERVING OUR GOLD RESOURCES

PAUL M. WARBURG, member of the federal reserve board and an unqualified believer in and supporter of the federal reserve system, favors a merger of certain districts, believing the system might be simplified and made stronger and more efficient in that way. "By merging a few districts into twin districts," he says, "greater strength, greater efficiency and cheaper operation might be secured, without changing or weakening the intimate touch now produced by the respective local organizations." He believes that from the point of view of banking technique one single central bank would have been easier to administer and more economical. He also believes the federal reserve system in its present form is not a finality, but merely a beginning, to be improved as experience dictates.

Mr. Warburg's plea for the mobilization of more of the country's vast gold resources should be heeded, thinks The Annalist. "The proper place for the bulk of the country's gold is in the reserves of its banks, and the ideal place for those reserves is the central reservoir or reservoirs created, among other reasons, for the protection of the individual banks which are the component parts of a widely diversified banking system now for the first time provided with the machinery for co-ordination and for effective co-operation. Why should the effectiveness of that machinery be hindered by neglect or by active opposition to its full operation?"

"Were the proposal to lodge as much as possible of the gold in the country in the hands of the federal reserve banks tantamount to a proposal to increase the circulation of money arbitrarily it would surely call for condemnation; but replacing one form of money with another form does not increase its volume. If federal reserve notes were issued directly for gold a dollar of gold would go out of circulation for every dollar of federal reserve notes which went into circulation. What would happen would not be an increase in circulation, but a shifting of gold from use as till money, in which it has no advantage over any other form of money, to central reserves, where it can be made to play an important banking function. The national banks which discourage the development of the federal reserve banks to their fullest possible usefulness are discouraging the building of bulwarks for their own protection. That is short-sighted. Every federal reserve bank ought to have the hearty co-operation of every one of its member banks. The reserve banks are not institutions apart from the country's banking system. They have become an integral part of that system, and every member bank should seek to increase the usefulness of its reserve institution and to strengthen that institution to the fullest possible extent against the time when its assistance may be needed. One of the most effective ways to strengthen the reserve banks, and the member banks through them, is to increase their holdings of gold. Now is the time to do that, for gold is flowing into the country in large amount, and it would best be directed where it eventually would do the most good, namely, into central reserve funds, rather than to scatter it among the cash drawers and the individual bank vaults of the country, where it would do not good, or, at most, relatively little."

The six hundred millions or more of gold which has come into the United States since the federal reserve banks opened should have gone into them and federal reserve notes issued against it, thus strengthening the nation's centralized gold reserve. Instead, it has drifted into member banks or gone into circulation. It certainly does appear ridiculous that a country owning more than two and a half billions of gold, should not be able to mobilize a larger free gold reserve than two or three hundred millions of dollars. Here is one banking reform that would seem to be urgently needed.

GRAPHITES

"Women Riot When Milk Shortage Increases" is not a headline with regard to conditions in Europe but refers to our own United States, in the recent conflict between the farmers and the large milk distributors of New York. It appears to be in the air of New York particularly of late, when even the farmers are attacked by the strike germ and employ this means to get their demands. What are we coming to, anyway?

Poetry For Souls in Prison

By Marguerite Wilkinson

CONTAINING an interesting account of the dual life and personality of X 107, a woman prisoner, is an article in Harper's Magazine for October, under the title "A Soul In Prison." The story is a repetition of the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde phenomena with all the swing and pull from good to bad and bad to good. In one part of her nature, the fine personality, the woman passionately loved flowers and cleanliness and beauty. In the other ego she only craved experience, apparently, the hot, riotous experience that could be had in the company of thugs and gamblers. She passed back and forth between the clean life and the vile until she was trapped and incarcerated. The story has a human interest that we can all feel, for who is there who has not felt, in some degree or at some time, the pull of evil inclination against the passion for perfection—the cry of the beast against man? But the story has more than the usual interest for lovers of poetry, for the woman was potentially a poet, although it seems that she did not begin to write verse until her prison term was nearly ended. And after a careful reading of this account of her life my mind is irresistibly led to this question—How would it have been with her if poetry had been made an active part of her life sooner?

One pauses reverent and careful before these mysteries of human nature and behavior—one does not play the quack doctor and prescribe his own cleansing and joyous art as the cure-all for his neighbor—and yet—there is healing for the spirit in the enjoyment of poetry and in the making of it. And I affirm this strongly although the world has often been shocked by the moral excesses of poets. The fact that poets have not always lived up to the highest standards of the practical man does not prove anything at all with reference to poetry, for it is never possible to know what the dissolute poet might have become without his passion for beauty and without poetry.

We are glad that the practical folk of the world outnumber the poets. But is it wise that they should impose upon the poet the life of stress and competition which they find normal and natural, and in which they thrive, a life which is unnatural to the poet and abnormal, a life that thwarts and hinders him? Is it not just possible that the world, in demanding of the poet all that it demands of the practical man in the way of strenuous activity, has often made it difficult for the nervous, vividly imaginative nature of the poet to resist temptations which the practical man of quieter imagination never feels so keenly? I do not offer this as an excuse for naughty poets, nor even as an extenuating circumstance. Those who would be leaders and inspirers and joy-givers should demand of themselves the full measure of fine manhood and womanhood; and genius, surely, is able to achieve both artistic victory and moral integrity. But perhaps the world's double demand is a better explanation of the lapses of poets than is the frequently iterated and puritanical argument that poetry is morally unhealthy.

To go back to X 107. She seems to have had a nature with a strong craving for experience. If she had been given a share in the world's experience through the medium of really fine and vigorous imaginative poetry, in the days when the strong forces of her soul began to strive together as the two figures do in George Gray Barnard's sculpture of "The Two Natures," is it not just possible that a spiritual catharsis might have enabled her to overcome the vicious elements in her nature? She was, I have said, potentially a poet. The verses quoted in the account in Harper's show a sense of form and rhythm. They do not show that she had ever thought of poetry as a great and noble satisfaction of her craving for experience. If she had known how to sublimate her own emotional experiences, such as they were, how to realize and express imaginatively the small but colorful experiences of every day life, if she had found happy opportunities for the sharing of life through her own expression of it and the expression of others, is it not possible that it might have helped her to invade the province of beauty without becoming an outlaw in the provinces of vice?

* * *

"Goblins And Pagodas," published by Houghton Mifflin and Company, is a new volume of imagist poetry by John Gould Fletcher, quite as interesting, I think, as his first volume, "Irradiations, Sand and Spray." It is the orthodox thing for all volumes of imagist poetry to have prefaces, I find, and in this case I am glad for Mr. Fletcher's prefaces are enjoyable explanatory reading. He tells something of his method of thought in working with the subject of a poem. The Victorian poet, he says, in writing about a subject—say the red book of his study table, would make his poem "essentially a criticism of the subject matter of the book." The realist, in dealing with the same subject would "expatiate on the red binding, the bad type, the ink-stain on page sixteen." But Mr. Fletcher himself would not use either of these methods. He says, "I would select out of my life the important events connected with my ownership of this book and strive to write of them in terms of the volume itself."

It is this combination of the subjective with the objective method that Mr. Fletcher uses in the poems grouped together under the title of "Ghosts of An Old House." But somehow he seems to be less successful with this theme than with the other themes he uses. Imagism is essentially an intellectual and considered way of writing and apparently not well adapted to plain, homely, human themes. The series of poems in spite of their cleverness, and their suggestive pictorial quality, leave me absolutely cold. They are interesting, but they are easy to forget.

The symphonies, color poems wrought out of the rich imagination of the artist, are much better, in fact they may be the best poems Mr. Fletcher has made.

Mr. Fletcher is a believer in the interrelation of form and sound and color. He mentions the Russian composer Scriabine who has constructed color scales for his music. Mr. Fletcher makes the color symbol the keynote of his poem in each of these symphonies, or perhaps it is safer to say that he builds each symphony in color tones. Each symphony, also, represents a stage in the development of the artist's soul. The Golden Symphony, for example, tells how, "Quickened by spring he dreams of a marvellous golden city of art, full of fellow workers." The following passage is typical of the quality of this poem:

"White butterfly that flutters across my sea of golden blossom,
Tell me, what are you looking for, lone white butterfly?"

I am seeking for a strange lovely white flower;
Its petals are honeyless, and in the wind it is still.

White butterfly, come, fold your wings over my heart,
I am the white blossom, the white, dead blossom for you.

In the golden bosom of the prairie,
I am lying at the last
Like a pool that is stilled.

But they who shared with me my life's adventure,
Who tossed their ducats like dandelions into the sun-
light,
I know that somewhere they with songs are building
Golden towers more beautiful than my own."

Either one likes imagism or one does not like it. To those who do I recommend the following strophes from "The Violet Symphony."

"I love the night that in long violet shroud
Slowly and lovingly wraps up the day
Hiding its blurred imperfections
In endless tenderness.

I love the day's
High violet cone of light
With thin haze on the horizon
Like a wavering summer sea.

But most of all I love midsummer dawn
When far-off planes of light descend and tremble to-
gether
Like distant purple waves the sound of whose dim break-
ing
Is lost in the wild babel of awaking birds."

* * *

"Studies of Contemporary Poets," by Mary C. Sturgeon, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is a book of sound, human, and heartily enthusiastic comment on the work of the best known living poets in England and Ireland. As an introduction to the subject of contemporary English poetry the book is valuable, and should have a place in school libraries and on the tables of clubs. For the poet, the critic, the loving initiate into the mysteries of making modern verse this volume may contain little that is new or illuminating. But even such minds will find it good reading, and will feel, I believe, that the author knows poetry and knows that it is not all of one type or kind, but manifold and various. Miss Sturgeon has, moreover, an intimate understanding of the ways in which poetry has been growing and changing in the last decade, and a broad, strong sympathy with the response of genius to the forces that are moving individuals and nations in our times.

Fourteen poets are studied in detail in this volume, and most of them belong to the "Georgian" group. Gordon Bottomley, whose "King Lear's Wife" was a noteworthy contribution to "Georgian Poetry 1913-1915" is not discussed in Miss Sturgeon's book. And surely William Butler Yeats, easily the peer of the poets mentioned, should have been considered at length as were Masfield, Gibson, and the others; not simply mentioned with other lesser Irishmen in the chapter called "An Irish Group." Miss Sturgeon gives first place to Lascelles Abercrombie in the volume, and in the importance which she attaches to the work of the several poets represented. She believes that he has "a natural right to be put at the head of such a group of moderns" because she thinks that he has drawn more from the several elements of modern life, that he has made "a wider synthesis" and that his work has "a unity more comprehensive and complete."

But the chapter about Mr. Abercrombie and the quotations from his work, good as they are, do not convince us that he is a greater poet than John Masfield, Wilfred Wilson, Gibson or Rupert Brooke.

The chapter on Rupert Brooke is one of the best in the volume for it is written with great sincerity and sympathy. It overestimates Brooke somewhat, as any English criticism of his work would be likely to do at this time. "Never before—no, not even in Donne, as someone has suggested—was such intensity of feeling coupled with such merciless clarity of sight: mental honesty so absolute piercing so fierce a flame of ardour." That is a strong statement—rather too strong I think. But Miss Sturgeon is felicitous in her discussion of Brooke's quality of subtle and vivid imagination as shown in the poems "The Fish" and "Dining Room Tea." And I like very well what she says of Brooke's spirit gaily and resolutely facing the truth. "From this brave and clear mentality comes a sense of fact which finds its artistic response in realism." And then she quotes one of Brooke's sonnets which I think we have never reprinted on this page, and which is surely worthy of a place, here, or anywhere.

Breathless we flung us on the windy hill,
Laughed in the sun and kissed the lovely grass.
You said, "Through glory and ecstasy we pass;
Wind, sun, and earth remain, the birds sing still,
When we are old, are old." "And when we die
All's over that is ours; and life burns on
Through other lovers, other lips," said I,
"Heart of my heart, our heaven is now, is won!"

"We are earth's best, that learnt her lesson here,
Life is our cry. We have kept the faith!" we said;
"We shall go down with unreluctant tread
Rose-crowned into the darkness!" Proud we were,
And laughed, that had such brave, true things to say,
And then you suddenly cried, and turned away.

Miss Sturgeon's chapter on Wilfred Wilson Gibson is an admirable study of his development and growth as a poet, and also as a thinker. She contrasts his early romantic and lyrical work with the powerful dramatic work he is doing now, setting forth ably and to good advantage the change from the old, or Victorian mood and manner to the mood and manner of our own times.

The book is well worth while, and, because it has been thoughtfully written it deserves to be thoughtfully read. Certain passages may seem somewhat exuberant, but, for the most part, we enjoy Miss Sturgeon's very evident enthusiasm for her subject and her task.

* * *

The Literary Review of The Chicago Evening Post of September 8 mildly and pleasantly rebukes the editor of this department for a criticism of T. Sturge Moore's "Isaac and Rebekah" which appeared in the August number of Poetry. The criticism appeared, I believe, in the last August number of this page.

Now The Chicago Evening Post has been a most delightful and valuable source of literary information and inspiration always, and any comment published in that paper is likely to prove interesting to me. But in reply to the gentle censure let me say this.

Readers of this page all know of my enthusiasm for Poetry. They know that I admire its editor, its influence and many of its contributors. They know, also, that if I am to be honest in praising what seems to me to be good in this or any other periodical, I must also, sometimes, be honest enough to make adverse comment when any long and seemingly important contribution to contemporary literature challenges mention.

If "Isaac and Rebekah" had been a short poem by a beginner and published in a periodical of the negligible and nondescript kind I would never have mentioned the fact that I consider the poem weak and awkward. It would be foolish to throw pebbles at pygmies. But "Isaac and Rebekah" occupied twelve pages of space in one of the best magazines in the country and was written by a distinguished English poet who should not and probably would not desire a "charitable" attitude of mind in any young American critic. It challenged attention, therefore, and I said what I thought. I am willing, at any time, to tilt with the giants in behalf of my artistic ideals, and I would rather be thrown than fail to enter the lists through intellectual cowardice!

* * *

In the September number of The Little Review there is, for once, little to shock the fastidious conservative or stimulate the vivid radical mind. Miss Margaret Anderson, ardent in the pursuit of art, has decided to print what she considers art or to print nothing at all. This, truly, is making a principle the principal thing in life, a laudable consistency. But are there ever enough geniuses to fill magazines with pure and undiluted and challenging art? I doubt it. And it is a lugubrious fact that Miss Anderson has found next to nothing at all for her September issue, and has therefore left most of the pages of it quite blank.

* * *

The Contest Editor of The Little Review announces that the poems submitted in the vers libre contest are now in the hands of the judges and that a decision will be announced in the October number. There are various notions about vers libre still current among us in spite of the many discussions of that subject. Although it was distinctly stated that this was to be a free verse contest thirty-two of the two hundred and two poems entered in it were "Shakespearean sonnets, or rhymed quatrains or couplets." We shall be much interested in the results of this contest.

"These verses by X107, chosen wholly at random from Harper's Magazine for October, are printed without any attempt at editing.

April Weather

"I said, in the night, I shall smile no more,
For my grief seemed deep, and my heart was sore;
But I woke when the sun caressed my lips,
And I tingled down to my finger-tips.
So I sang, instead, a lilting lay
To an April sky on an April day.

Why?

"Swept in by the tide, and cast on Life's bosom,
Unwanted, uncalled for, an atom of chance,
Grooping and cursed by the sins of another,
Hopelessly watching the gray years advance.

"Swept on by the tide, in its merciless surging,
Battered and lashed by black Poverty's wave;
A plaything of Fate, by Fate ill-begotten,
Wind-driven derelict, marked for the grave.

"Swept out by the tide to the land of surmises;
Questions unanswered, naught learned but a cry;
Crushed by the strife of an unsought existence,
Back to the Nowhere, murmuring 'Why.'

My Song

"I cannot help but sing, I said,
For joy hath lately found me!
When friendly stars shine overhead,
I cannot help but sing, I said;
Wouldst have me weep? The past is dead,
And kindly friends surround me.
I cannot help but sing, I said,
For joy hath lately found me!"

Great Britain is agitating for drastic reform in the military service acts whereby all the able-bodied men now exempted for various reasons are drafted. Compulsion for Ireland is also urged to maintain the Irish divisions at their full quota. There are to be no more slackers, no more malingerers. The fight is to the finish, with every Britisher doing his duty, which is to defeat Germany.



"Jonathan" Is Born

Members of the Jonathan Club are to be congratulated upon their decision to publish an official magazine, a copy of which has just come to me. It is called "The Jonathan," and is to appear monthly, its purpose being to bring the members in closer touch with the affairs of the organization. A. S. Petterson is the editor and E. H. Van Nostrand the business manager. The initial number has been capably handled, both editorially and mechanically, and I am sure that future issues will be give a high rating among our leading club journals. In deciding to have its own magazine, the Jonathan Club has followed the lead of the Athletic Club and, in fact, every club of importance in the country. There is no doubt of the high value of such a journal to an organization composed of any considerable number of men and women. The members of a club expect to be informed of the club's happenings; otherwise there is apt to be a lapse of interest and club spirit. The "Jonathan" unquestionably fills a real want. May it keep step with the band and prosper.

Outshining the Rainbow

As I noted the rare sartorial arrangement of shirt and cravat affected by my friend Charles Sumner Kent as he entered the Athletic Club last Saturday I paused in wonderment. For the moment it occurred to me that his wonderful salmon pink shirt set off by a light green tie might have some connection with "Dress Up Week"—then I learned that Sumner was a leading competitor in the "Shirt and Tie" contest which is absorbing the Uplifters of the Athletic Club just now, it being a preliminary to their annual outing at Del Mar later this month. The contest will last for five successive Saturdays, and a handsome silver trophy, the gift of Uplifter Harry M. Haldeman, will be presented to the winner at Del Mar. Sumner, it seems, was given 19 points out of a possible 20 by Judges G. Harold Powell, Clarence Adams and L. Frank Baum at the recent Saturday inspection. The only Uplifter to create a more dazzling effect that day, I am told, was Henry Miller, whose combination was a green striped shirt surmounted by a pale tie of the same hue. With such a contest in the field, certainly our local shirt and tie makers are being kept busy.



This "Hero" Remains Unrewarded

There are acts of heroism that go unrewarded, as my friend John F. Powers, owner of the Los Angeles Ball Club, will probably testify, following his experience the other night in playing the part of rescuer, with Frank M. Hauser as the rescued one. John and Frank were members of a party of seven festive young men who were week-end guests of William E. Bush at Catalina Island. They went over in Bush's trim gasoline cruiser "Edna," the others being Leo V. Starr, William Beamish, George P. Quigley and H. P. Densel. Arriving at Avalon after nightfall in a heavy shower, they anchored in the roadstead with the idea of remaining on board the boat until morning. Frank Hauser, however, expressed an earnest desire to go ashore, and the others being unwilling, John Powers offered to row him to the wharf in the "Edna's" small boat. John, it seems, first gave assurance that the trip could be made in safety, adding that, in any event, he would "pay for any possible damage that might result." Accordingly, Frank, whose bulk is known to fill considerable space, clambered into the tender and John took the oars. They had reached what seemed like a safe spot to make their landing when Frank, eager to get ashore, decided to chance fate in the inky darkness. What followed, as one of them explained afterward, was substantially this. Frank stepped from the small boat into space—"splash—outcry—more splashes and more outcries." Quick to grasp what had happened, John dropped the oars, seized his struggling friend by the collar as he rose to the surface, and after considerable effort got him aboard again. In doing

so, however, he tore a wide rent in his coat, lost his hat, and otherwise put himself on the casualty list. "Remember," reminded Frank when the danger had passed, "you agreed to pay all damage. You owe me a new suit for the one I just ruined in that water." "All right," replied John, "but how about the damage I've sustained in pulling you out." "Huh," answered Frank, "you heroes get your medals from Carnegie."

Keeping In The Limelight

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, who was recently heard in Los Angeles in a characteristically brilliant speech in defense of the Wilson administration, is one of our few public men who make no hypocritical pretense of disliking the limelight. He is entirely sincere in saying that much of his success has been due to an ability to keep his name before the public. Despite the frequent jesting references made by newspaper men to his "pink whiskers" and his radiant sartorial exterior which leans to foppishness, he is a gifted lawyer, a keen student of history and of human nature, and possesses an abundant fund of humor. I remember how his initial appearance in the senate provoked considerable ridicule among certain Washington correspondents. One day as he left the Senate chamber he ran smilingly into a group of newspaper men, one of whom the day before had made the Senator the object of a rather amusing satire. It was chiefly about the Illinois solon's sartorial effects, and would have gone "under the skin" of the ordinary public man. Not so with Senator Lewis. He approached the offending writer, extended his hand cordially, and remarked cheerfully: "Well, my friend, I see you haven't forgotten me." "No personal offense intended, Senator," replied the correspondent, thinking it would be better to remove some of the sting. "Tut, tut," responded the Senator, with perfect good humor. "That's all right. Say what you will about me, but please don't ignore me."



Placed a Limit on His Stay

I overheard this bit of colloquy in the lobby of one of our clubs the other evening, and it occurred to me that an implied compliment might contain a double meaning. Lou Gottschalk, known to us through his fine work as a composer, was telling Dave Hartford and several other friends of his intention to leave the next day for New York for an indefinite stay. "So you're going to leave us, Lou," remarked one of the group. "How long will you be gone?" "Well," replied Lou, "I'm taking along two or three librettos to sell, and the length of my stay will depend somewhat on the market I find for them." "He won't be long," broke in Dave.

Picking The Safest Banker

Most of us who have risen to that affluent state where we have been encumbered by a bank account have given a certain amount of thought as to the safest bank in which to put it, but this question is not always answered by any particular rule of logic. One of our local bankers on returning from the recent American Bankers' Association convention at Kansas City, told me of a suggestion along this line which came to him from A. L. McCawley, corporation supervisor of Missouri, who is known as the Nemesis of the J. Rufus Wallingford type of promoters. "A man's banker is his best friend when he is offered something better than six per cent," advised Mr. McCawley. "The colder the banker seems the better friend he is likely to prove. If I wanted to pick the safest banker in my town, I would try to borrow money from them all. The one who turned me down quickest and hardest on my proposition for a poorly secured loan would get my banking account." Well and good, but Mr. McCawley has overlooked the fact that many of us have thin skins.

Truth is Stranger Than Fiction

Perhaps as you read this "take off" on a wedding announcement as written by a newspaper "funny man," you will say it is exaggerated grossly, even grotesquely:

"Married—At the residence of the bride's father, on the N. W. corner of Askem and Windham streets, facing Longgreen Park, being the only three-story pressed brick house in the block, Lizzie Jane, youngest and only daughter of Dr. Ichabod Cornelius Spooner, discoverer and sole owner of the famous Spooner Cough Chaser, price 35c per bottle—for sale by all druggists—to J. Mortimore Smith, eldest and only son of Hon. Sylvanus Lincoln Smith, Esq., who revels in the most remunerative law practice in these parts."

But before you fully make up your mind that an advertiser and his family may not be mixed into an advertising concoction, bear in mind that in a central western city, there is a druggist named Haag—of the

"cut price" variety—who, when he was running for school commissioner of his city, published the following, over and over:

"Vote for Julius Haag for School Commissioner. He makes Haag's Little Liver Pills, which he first manufactured for the relief of his aged mother. Vote for Haag."

Celtic Club's Good Program

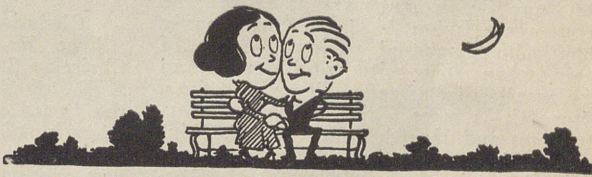
Members of the Celtic Club are looking forward to a dinner party at the Sierra Madre Club next Tuesday evening when the ladies will be guests of honor. In fact it will be "ladies' night," and a most attractive program is in prospect. Dr. Andrew Stewart Lohingier will talk on "The Huguenots in America," my good friend, James Main Dixon, who is historian for the club, will give an address on "Celtic Proverbs" and several musical numbers are promised. I believe this is the opening meeting of this year after several months' vacation so I anticipate more than usual interest attaches to the reunion.

Artistic Nook For Connoisseurs

One day this week I chanced upon an intensely interesting nook on West Seventh street that will be a veritable feast for lovers of rare and valuable books and to art connoisseurs. Books, from the Hoe and Borden Libraries, that represent small fortunes and are wonders of the bookbinder's art, from the binderies of Riviere, David, Bedford and other famous houses; original manuscripts with the author's notations, autograph letters of priceless value, first editions that can no longer be obtained elsewhere, and many literary treasures dear to the heart of bookworms. And these are in settings quite as artistic, the entire place making a picture in itself. Then there are other rooms filled with portraits and beautiful glass and china ware from Venice and Italy and placed in color settings emphasized by elegant velvets and satins in striking combinations. You cannot fail to find the place by its quiet little court, brick-paved with tiny grass-plot and a fountain niche just off the busy thoroughfare, just beyond Hope street.

Unusually Handsome Decorative Photography

Photographic enlargements used as mural decorations are not altogether unusual but it has remained for the Southern Pacific Company to use what is claimed to be the largest examples of enlargements ever shown in Los Angeles in the decorative scheme of the city ticket office. They are splendid specimens of photography, the three largest being 11x15 feet in size, with seven inch mahogany frames. These represent scenes at Lake Tahoe, on the Apache Trail and the Yosemite. The two showing the Big Trees and Mt. Shasta are smaller, but I regard them as wonderfully effective and the use of them is a most happy thought and highly artistic and attractive.



Park Love Fashions Unchanging

Styles may come and styles may go, but the fashions in lovemaking in our public parks never change, if we are to accept the statement of the big policeman who patrols the beat which includes our Central Park. I met him the other day doing his rounds and he stopped to tell me about the effect of the recent foggy evenings on the spirits of the park spooners, adding this: "I've watched these spooners now for a good while and I've never seen a change in love-making styles. New songs come and go, the fashions in clothes change, but not the antics of the smitten. They seek out the same old bench where they suppose nobody will see them. I could tell them this is the surest way of being seen, but that wouldn't be any use. You know that yourself. They sit the same as they did forty years ago and they hold their arms all cramped up for hours—same as they used. They look at each other's eyes like the monkeys at Griffith Park—just looking, sometimes half an hour at a time, with not a word. It certainly is funny to an 'outside-onlooker.' However, I think there's something wrong when a fellow doesn't want to spoon now and then."

Waterbury, Connecticut, reports the birth of a "two-faced" child, a girl. Nothing strange about that. There are plenty of two-faced adults in every community. They must have been children once.

* * *

Germany resents the introduction of the British war "tanks" as evidence of excessive cruelty. Who was it first employed the poisonous gas fumes? Sounds like the pot calling the kettle black.

IN CLUB CIRCLES

Ebell Club Program

Mrs. Horatio Cogswell, curator of the music section of the Ebell Club, said last Wednesday morning in introducing a program of creative work, that "music is the flower of civilization and in our garden we have many flowers for you," following which Mrs. William Duffield opened the program with a group of songs for children, which proved equally entertaining to the grown-ups. The sea, in a jolly song, "My Ship and I," and even the lowliest flower, "The Sweet Alyssum," were not forgotten. Mrs. Monimia Laux Botsford, with Mrs. May McDonald Hope as her interpreter, gave two Irish songs, "Vein of My Heart" and "The Rose," and "Her Song" and "Somewhere," which seemed especially suited to Mrs. MacDonald's clear voice. Mrs. Gertrude Ross gave a new suite of California songs, in which one felt the lights of the city gradually become a blaze of glory in her "Aster Glow from the Foothills," and none could mistake the steps of the little cow pony in the song of "The Cowboy." "Spanish Serenade" will long linger in the hearts of all true Californians. Mrs. Abbie Norton Jamison, assisted by Mrs. Beegles, contralto, sang a lovely "Prayer," from Tagore. Miss Virge Lee Moore sang "The Bluebird" and "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes." The Madrigal Quartet closed the program with a group of three numbers of Mrs. Jamison's.

For the coming week the club activities will include a session of the Browning Department Monday morning at 10 o'clock; The Emerson section will meet Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, while the class in voice training will be in session at the same hour. Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock the Spanish class will meet, and the Art and Travel section will enjoy lectures by Alma May Cook on "Municipal Art in Florence," and by J. Tarbotton Armstrong on "Can Los Angeles Become an Art Center?" Thursday at 2 o'clock those interested in social service will gather for their usual practical demonstration of philanthropy which has been holding the attention of a certain group of Ebell members for the last two or three years with such fine results.

Woman's City Club

Boys of the George Junior Republic were entertained at luncheon at the Woman's City Club last Monday, and following that pleasant social contact brought to the clubwomen a hint of the operation of official and social life at the Republic, in songs and talks. In the group were Judge A. Croll, a fine manly chap who discussed various phases of their colony life with intelligence, and two small lads, of refreshing viewpoints, whose titles were Chief of Police Everett Coon and Health Officer W. F. Shingole. There were talks by several of their elders in the work but chief interest centered in the younger folk. A decided compliment was paid Mrs. Lewis R. Works in the suggestion made from the platform by Miss Vere Radir Norton, daughter of Supervisor R. H. Norton that Mrs. Works' name be written in by California club women on the ballots for the unexpired term of Congressman W. D. Stephens, an honor Mrs. Works immediately declined.

At next Monday's meeting the club will hear an "Analysis of the City Charter Amendments," by Reynold E. Blight, well known expert accountant and formerly a member of the Public School Board.

Laurel Canyon Club

Laurel Canyon Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Charles Norton is president, opened its fourth year with a special session for the "club husbands" one evening last week at the Hollywood clubhouse. The pretty Inn was gay with blooms and an exceptionally good program was offered the guests. Mrs. Herbert A. Cable of the Women's Legislative Council speaking on the mothers' pension law and community property rights. Dorothy Willis of the Tribune-Express staff explaining the mormon colony plan, while Senator Henry Lyon told of how a legislature handles bills, laying bare some of the secrets of law-making. Mrs. J. W. Park, the chairman of the evening, happily designated the entire discussion "A Peep into Politics." As features of the social hour following the program were songs by Miss Carmen of Hollywood, and refreshments.

Woman's Press Club

Wilbur Hall, a young local writer who has in the last few years swung into the limelight of literary effulgence in wonderfully clever and successful short stories, opened the club year at the first meeting of the Southern California Women's Press Club, held in the Brack Shops Building last Tuesday. He dealt with the mechanics of the short story and methods of marketing, under the unique title, "Getting Away from the Gun in Fiction." His remarks were interspersed with characteristic quirks of fancy and illustration that were not only entertaining but of technical value to the club members and guests, among whom were many representatives of the local press. There was such a wealth of good things offered that Maude Manners, being a "member of the family," gracefully gave her time to "company" and will give her "heart to heart talk" at another meeting.

At the club session of October 17 the discussions will turn about the subject of "Book and Newspaper Illustration," the principal talk being announced as by that most fascinating of illustrators, Mrs. Bertha Corbett Melcher, whose "sun-bonnet babies" have made her name known nation-wide. Mrs. Melcher is residing in California, at Topanga Canyon, at present. The round-table will be under the direction of Mrs. Inez Tribit, also an illustrator of children's stories, and after a general talk on "Good Points in Illustration," the company will partake of tea. Under a new ruling admission to the club sessions is by card only.

Allies' Aid Association Tea

Members of the Executive Committee of the Allies' Aid Association and those who come to the work room at 1001 Hibernian Building each week will enjoy a talk by Mrs. Caspar Whitney Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Whitney will tell of her experiences in the last year while abroad, a pleasant diversion from the serious business of the day. At 4 o'clock tea will be served.

Channel Club's First Session

Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth will speak on "The Interpretation of the Times" at the first regular meeting of the Channel Club which will be held in the banquet room of the Hotel Clark, Saturday morning, October 21, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Wentworth will illustrate her talk with readings from various plays. Mrs. Lillian Burkhart Goldsmith will be chairman.

Christian Science Lecture Series

Free lectures will be delivered on Christian Science, by Ezra W. Palmer, C. S. B., of Denver, Colorado, member of the board of lectureship of the Mother Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Friday and Saturday evenings, October 13 and 14, at 8 o'clock, in First Church edifice, 1366 South Alvarado street; Monday evening, October 16, at 8 o'clock, in Sixth Church edifice, 42nd and Wadsworth streets; Tuesday evening, October 17, at 8 o'clock, in Ninth Church edifice, 430 South New Hampshire avenue. The public is cordially invited.

Second Paderewski Recital

Unfortunately for Noah Webster and the English-speaking public that great man died before the advent of the greatest pianist who ever visited America or we would have had several additional words coined expressive of delight, admiration, wonder, appreciation, and similar emotions added to our vocabulary. Those who heard Ignace Jan Paderewski at his recital Saturday afternoon pronounced his playing art supreme, demonstrating clearly his marked superiority. His rendition of the Beethoven famous sonata, op. 57 was given with that understanding of this composer which so few of the public players seem to possess. Probably the most popular numbers on the program were the Ballade in G minor, the nocturne in F sharp major three etudes, Nos. 12, 7, 3, op. 25 and a valse, all by Chopin. The closing number, the Midsummer Night's Dream Fantasia by Mendelssohn-Liszt was brilliant in the extreme. The graciousness of the maestro was shown in his generous response to encores and especially in playing the Liszt Rhapsodie Hongroise after the exacting Mendelssohn-Liszt Fantasia, and then again after two additional encores playing his own popular minuet as only Paderewski

can play it. The audience was said to be the largest in the history of Trinity, every seat being occupied, even to the organ bench as well as a few admirers being packed into the recesses of the organ loft. It is to be hoped that the artist's great generosity to his beloved Poland and the exacting work which he is doing this season will not prevent an early return of the most wonderful musical genius of the age.

Mischa Elman Here Tuesday

Mischa Elman, the popular and brilliant young Russian violinist will return in recital Tuesday evening at Trinity Auditorium, giving a farewell concert Saturday afternoon, October 21, with an entire change of program. In his stay in Southern California, he will in addition to being heard twice in this city, open the Long Beach Philharmonic Course Friday evening, October 20, and the Amphion Club Course in San Diego



Mischa Elman

Thursday afternoon, October 19. With his accompanist, Phillip Gordon, and his father, S. Elman, he will be the guest of honor at the University of Southern California, October 18, when they formally open their new home on South Figueroa street.

His programs are as follows:

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17
Concerto, G Minor.....Vivaldi
Allegro
Adagio
Allegro
Concerto, F Sharp Minor, op. 23....Ernst
Allegro moderato
Variations on a theme by Mozart, Scoloro
Arioso...J. S. Bach (Arr. by Sam Franko)
Caprice, E Flat Major.....Wienawski-Kreisler
Nuit de mai.....Michiels-Elman
Country Dance.....Weber-Elman
Zigeunerweisen.....Sarasate
SATURDAY MATINEE, OCTOBER 21
Sonata, D Major.....Nardini-David
Adagio-Allegro con fuoco-Larghetto
Allegretto grazioso
Concerto, D Minor.....Sporhi
Allegro-Adagio-Rondo-Allegretto
Poem, op. 25.....Chausson
(a) Etude Melodique (Piano Acc. by Elman).....Rode
(b) Impromptu.....Samartini-Chopin
(c) Valse Macabre.....Godowsky
(d) Etude (Piano Acc. by Fritz Kreisler).....Wienawski
(a) Elegie.....Ernst
(b) Non piu Mesta.....Paganini

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Tagore Attracts Large Audiences

Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Bengali poet and pundit, attracted large audiences at both appearances in this city. His subject at the evening lecture delivered last Monday was "The Cult of Nationalism," and in it he contended that nationalism meant destruction since there was a larger purpose in life—that of unity. Indian and Chinese ideals are static, he said; like the tree, which moves just as truly as the train. The one moves from within, the other from without. Political civilization he contended was the cause of the present titanic struggle in Europe. Mental and intellectual development without a corresponding growth spiritually he said was like a giraffe, all legs and neck and out of proportion. In view of the great disappointment generally expressed because of the fact that he had announced that he would not read his poetry he closed his lecture with three lovely examples. At the Thursday matinee he read from his works also, and more extensively.

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Music

By W. Francis Gates

IT IS no wonder the public gets to the point of suspecting musical notices when one sees in the daily press statements such as lately have appeared. For instance, there is the advance announcement of Paderewski, which tells of his practicing "eighteen hours a day." Why did not the writer make it twenty-four and have done with it? What was the use of leaving six hours for sleep, eating and recreation. Why should a pianist want to eat or sleep, anyway?

Imagine a pianist sitting down to the piano at six in the morning and practicing to mid-day, on to evening and then to midnight, without a minute for rest or food. It might be done for a day or two in an endurance contest; but how valuable would the practice be to the pianist after he had done his first four or five hours? Were he to practice from seven to ten and again from two to five, one might believe it; but even then, six hours is regarded as fifty per cent too much. One artist even says if a student can not make a good pianist on three hours a day he never will.

And then another statement, caused possibly by overweening enthusiasm, concerning a young Japanese pianist who has the equipment of a conservatory pupil two or three years before graduation, calling him "the Japanese Paderewski." Such a statement one might expect, were he featured in a ten-cent theater, but not in a musical setting for musical folk. It does the modest Jap an injustice and disappoints his audience. Possibly it is another case of "deliver me from my friends."

And another example: Recently, there appeared an announcement in one of the Sunday papers that at the symphony concerts Jay Plowe will play the Tschai-kowsky "Caprice Italien," Axel Simonsen will play the "Sorcerer's Apprentice" by Dukas, S. R. Valenza will play the Svendsen "Carnival in Paris" and Sig-mund Beel will play a suite by Debussy, "The Children's Corner." Inasmuch as all of these numbers are for full orchestra, the question arises as to what symphony Rudolph Kopp will play and what suite Julius Bierlich or Richard Schlie-wen will present. It would be cruel to let part of the orchestra play as solos a good portion of the orchestral repertoire and not extend the same privilege to others. In spite of announcement in that same paper leading one to expect these concerts to be twenty-four hours long, the management declares that they will not exceed the usual length. For the first concert program was headed "Nov. 17 to 18" and each succeeding one in the same manner, from one day to the next. Doubtless the intention was good, but it is to be questioned whether the results were appreciated.

Earl Bright, violoncellist, recently returned from three years' study in Germany, possibly may be affiliated with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and with the College of Music of the U. S. C. Both organizations would have in him a valuable acquisition.

Los Angeles liked Paderewski about \$8,000 worth. Though the limits of the house seemed exhausted at the first concert, the second, Saturday afternoon, drew crowds that could not be accommodated. At noon the line formed for the purchase of tickets, and when the managers went down the line and announced that all seats were sold, still it refused to leave. Many were accommodated on the stage—and down to date none of the stage-sitters has demanded his money back on the ground that he could not hear the piano. The program was an unusually long one and was not concluded until nearly six o'clock. But that did not deter the encore fiend from demanding his pound of flesh in the way of m-o-r-e, and the willing and accommodating artist added five encore numbers.

It would seem that an artist of Paderewski's rank would better have added the weight of his standing against this encore nuisance. Just so long as an artist will give way to the noise, there are those persons who will keep up the encore—generally persons who are seen at only those concerts given by sensational artists.

San Francisco reports that the seating capacity for the Hertz symphony series is exhausted and that many applicants had to be denied seats. That is as it should be. San Francisco has discovered what an asset it has in its symphony orchestra.

Is there any reason why Los Angeles can not do as well, save in the musical apathy and lack of appreciation of its well-to-do class? No other reason can be stated. Season tickets for the ten concerts, afternoon or evening, can be had for from \$4 to \$15. Take an \$8 season ticket—80 cents a concert, coming about once a month, an average of twenty cents a week. That certainly is a small expenditure to hear an orchestra of seventy men in as fine programs as can be heard in the country. But that would be expensive for many of our wealthy class. Last season, a man who is in the half million class went to one of these concerts and actually expended fifty cents for two seats, 25 cents apiece! That was his valuation of a symphony concert as well as his valuation of his own prestige as an educated (?) financier. Possibly this season he will buy two forty cent seats, so "there is hopes!"

Symphony Orchestra will give three concerts in Pasadena, February 9, March 9 and March 23. On the course with these, presented by the Pasadena Music and Art Association, are Julia Culp and Fritz Kreisler. Also there will be a matinee course, largely given by Southern California artists.

At her recital in Carnegie hall, New York, last Sunday, Mme. Galski used a scale of admission prices that ran from \$1.50 down to 25 cents. This may be the entering wedge toward a more sensible scale of prices from artists to managers and public. When an artist gets \$2,500 for a performance, the manager is lucky if he clears anything out of his percentage, after paying all the local expenses. And to do so he must get \$2.50 or \$3 a seat for the best places. Doubtless, the managers will welcome any tendency downward in the scale of prices, as they then can enlarge their patronizing public by reducing the seat prices. But so long as the public will pay the high scale to hear a Paderewski, for instance, just so long will the artist require the last drop of blood from the manager.

In the final analysis, the public controls the prices it has to pay to hear the artists and opera stars. When a manager can not pay out at a \$1,000 figure he will decline to take the artist for more than say \$700. And the peculiar part of it is that a number of the \$500 artists do even more really musical work than many of the \$1,000 ones. But they have not had so much sensational advertising. And all the flamboyant advertising is charged back to the dear public.

It is announced that the Woman's Orchestra begins its rehearsals this year with an enlarged membership, under the direction of Henry Shoenefeld. It plans three morning concerts for the season, the first to be given in December. The leading numbers to be rehearsed are the Beethoven "Pastoral" symphony and the "Lesnore" symphony of Raff. The concerts will be given at Blanchard hall.

From Charles Wakefield Cadman comes a line telling of his visit to his native place. From the message I cannot just tell whether he was born in Pittsburgh or in Duquesne, or both. But as Cadman is so versatile and moves so fast, I presume it was both. Still there is a certain evidence in favor of Duquesne as he wrote a "Town Song" for that "burg," which was sung by a chorus accompanied by band and directed by the composer. Mr. Cadman and Tsianina Redfeather open their season of Indian music recitals in New York. October 17 at Aeolian hall, then tour New England and jumping to the south and west finally land in Duluth in December, which seems to me a rather inauspicious place in which to land in that month. I would much rather congratulate him on getting to Southern California by Christmas, which is what he promises.

Shortly after his return to Los Angeles, his new "Thunderbird" music, in

the form of a suite, is to be played by the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, the first performance of it given anywhere.

Annie Louise David, wife of Mr. David, of the New York firm of Foster and David, musical managers, gave a good part of the musical programs at the Friday Morning club last Friday. Mrs. David is a harpist of great skill and decided good taste. She has been playing in a number of Pacific coast cities and in each case has received hearty plaudits on her technique and interpretive abilities. Mrs. Edith MacDonald, accompanied by Will Garroway, was heard in a group of songs for soprano, notably one by Mr. Garroway.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Timmer and Mrs. Clifford Lott will give six trio concerts this season, beginning November 9 at the Woman's club house. Each of these artists has demonstrated to the Los Angeles public his or her ability in this line, especially Mrs. Lott, in her long association with the Krauss organization. The way of the chamber music organization is an up-hill one, simply because the music always is of the intellectual class and the public for such music is not large. It is to be hoped this organization may have the support its enthusiasm and worth deserves.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Gloria Mayne Windson gave the vocal section of the program of the Schubert club program at Hotel Alexandria, the instrumental section being given by a trio composed of May Brooke, pianist, Paul Wismer, cellist and R. F. Grover, violinist, and Grace A. Andrews, accompanist.

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By Ruth Burke Stephens

ONE of the most attractive of the autumnal society affairs was the luncheon and bridge party given Wednesday by Mrs. William W. Orcutt at her home, 1328 West Fifth street. The affair was most artistically appointed, being carried out in the autumn fruits and flowers. For the table centerpiece a large bowl of luscious grapes, apples, pomegranate and other of the season's fruits, formed an attractive decoration, being set amid a profusion of brightly colored autumn leaves. Other rooms were arranged with golden chrysanthemums. In the collation itself the same motif was carried out in artistic manner. Enjoying Mrs. Orcutt's hospitality were Mrs. Edgar Lacey Swaine, Mrs. Walter Lindley, Mrs. W. L. Stewart, Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. Edward C. Dieter, Mrs. Eugene T. Pettigrew, Mrs. Frank A. Vickery, Mrs. George S. Ross, Mrs. Edwin A. Curtis, Mrs. Willits J. Hole, Mrs. Lewis Clark Carlisle, Mrs. O. P. Clark, Mrs. Reuben Shettler, Mrs. Fred Hooker Jones, Mrs. George Burkett Logan and Mrs. Arthur L. Kelsey.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the distinguished writer, is the honor guest at the palatial home of Miss Helen Mathewson, at 56 Fremont place, for the month of October. She will be the complimented guest at several affairs in that time.

At the pretty home of Mrs. George Drake Ruddy last Saturday evening at 4 o'clock a charmingly informal wedding ceremony took place, when Mrs. Ruddy's sister-in-law, Miss Mabel Ruddy, was married to Mr. Walter Buehring. The service was read by Mr. Reynold E. Blight. Mr. Victor Carly of San Diego, the French opera singer, sang several songs and later in the evening Mme. Mariska Aldrich of the Metropolitan Opera Company, with Mr. Carly treated the guests to several vocal numbers. Mrs. Anna Record played the accompaniments. Only personal friends of Miss Ruddy and immediate relatives were of the wedding party. The house was gay with a profusion of pink and white cosmos and the table decorations were in the same dainty colors. The bride was attired in a handsome going-away gown trimmed with fur and wore a natty tailored hat.

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seyler, the latter formerly Miss Marie Stoops, an informal but most delightful dinner party was given Wednesday evening by Miss Louise Burke of Berkeley Square. Mr. and Mrs. Seyler are domiciled at the Bryson.

With a definite date set for the formal debut of Miss Eleanor MacGowan, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Granville MacGowan, society now has an event of notable brilliance to which it may look forward. Saturday, November 4, is to mark Miss MacGowan's formal bow to society, the occasion to be a large reception given at the palatial home of the MacGowans. Following this initial affair in honor of Miss MacGowan she will be the recipient of any number of other brilliant social courtesies. Mrs. Mary Longstreet will give a ball November 8 and Mrs. James Calhoun Drake will entertain, while Mr. and Mrs. Dean Mason are planning a dinner dance for later in the season.

Mrs. Frank Griffith entertained Wednesday with a luncheon and bridge party, the affair being given in compliment to Mrs. James F. Fargo. Others enjoying Mrs. Griffith's hospitality were Mrs. Mary Longstreet, Mrs. Dan McFarland, Mrs. Harry Robinson, Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt, Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner, Miss Louise Burke and Mrs. E. T. Earl.

Of notable interest to local society folk is the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Daisy Rendall MacKeigan to former Governor Tasker Lowndess Oddie of Nevada. No formal announcement of the betrothal has been made as yet, but it is stated that the wedding will take place in the near future, upon Governor Oddie's return from a business trip through the various Nevada mining properties in which he is interested. Mrs. MacKeigan, who formerly was Miss Daisy Rendall, is the daughter of Mrs. Stephen A. Rendall of 905 South Alvarado street. Her father, the late Stephen A. Rendall, was one of the prominent

pioneers of Los Angeles. Mrs. MacKeigan, who has been making her home in Reno for the last two years, is visiting now with her mother. Governor Oddie is a guest at the Alexandria. As chief executive of his state, Nevada, Governor Oddie gained a prominence that extended throughout the United States. He is a leading mine operator and clubman of Nevada, to which state he first went in 1898 in the employ of J. Phelps Stokes of New York City. Following their marriage Governor and Mrs. Oddie will make their home in Nevada.

No efforts are being spared to make the Kirmess Flamande which is to be given Saturday, all day and evening, October 28, in Central Park a brilliant success socially and financially. The proceeds will be divided between the funds for the relief of the Belgians and the war sufferers of Northern France as well as for the French Red Cross. The object is meeting with the approval of the many among the charitably inclined. There will be numerous side entertainments and street performances, in fact any number of attractive features will be presented. The affair is in charge of Mrs. Willoughby Rodman under whose efficient chairmanship other similar events have been carried to success. Mrs. W. A. Edwards is chairman of the music committee. Mrs. Willis Booth, Mrs. A. C. Billicke and Mrs. J. N. Danziger are the committee to secure lumber and other equipment for the fair. Among other committee chairmen are Mrs. John Percival Jones, decoration and market mistress; Mrs. George Pillsbury and Mrs. E. Quinan, tea; Mrs. Homer Laughlin, fruit; Mrs. L. J. Christopher, ice cream; Mrs. William Lacy, balloons; Mrs. Frank Pelissier, dairy lunch; Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, flowers and flower girls; Mrs. Lucien N. Brunswick and Mrs. Dean Mason, basket weaving (market); Mrs. A. C. Billicke, pottery; Mrs. J. N. Danziger, dolls; Mrs. Naud, refreshment; Mrs. Potts and British Red Cross, meat; Mrs. Emil Mazy and Mrs. Leo Mazy, Belgian cakes and waffles; Mrs. William Le Moyne Wills and Mrs. Frank Wood, pets—birds, cats and dogs; Mrs. Isidore Dockweiler, silhouette; Mrs. Rea Smith, candy and Ambulance of Belgium; Mrs. A. W. Stevens, vegetables; Mme. Donato, fancy articles; Mrs. Emil Mazy, sketches and portraits; Mrs. Wells Smith, books; Allies' Aid association, fish; Miss Sue Sinott, lemonade, soda water, popcorn and peanuts; Miss Lucille Ross, cakes. A bevy of young society maids and matrons have been asked to assist these including Mrs. Harry Coburn Turner, Mrs. Walter Brunswick, Mrs. Eugene Clark, Mrs. Walter Leeds, Mrs. W. T. Rosecrans, Miss Eleanor Brunswick, Miss Louise Hunt, Miss Amy Busch, Miss Margaret Daniel, Miss Eleanor MacGowan, Miss Romaine Poindexter, Miss Eleanor Workman, Miss Florence Johnston, Miss Lacy, Miss Caroline Hays, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Margaret Leonard, Miss Inez Clark, Miss Lillian Van Dyke, Miss Adalaide Brown, Miss Ann Patton, Miss Dorothy Laidley, Miss Dorothy Leonard, Miss Dorothy Wellborn, Miss Carmelita Rosecrans, Miss Maud Gray, Miss Lucy Brown and Miss Frances Hays.

Mrs. William S. Hook was hostess Tuesday at a beautifully appointed luncheon given in honor of Mrs. John V. G. Posey, formerly Miss Belle Coulter, who with Mr. Posey is enjoying a brief visit here en route to New York from their home in Washington. Mrs. Hook's affair planned as a special courtesy to Mrs. Posey, was given at her picturesque country home near Covina. Other guests included a group of the younger set of which Mrs. Posey before her marriage several years ago was a popular member.

One of the delightful affairs of the week was the informal buffet supper and bridge party given Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. F. Irwin Herron at their home on Orchard avenue. The affair was artistically appointed, and among the guests of the evening were Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt, Mrs. Dan McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Janss, Mr. and Mrs. William Threlkeld Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Doran, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Myrick, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Moore Bishop, Mr. Will Innis and Mr. John Bell Bishop.

Among the season's visitors to Los Angeles will be Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Ripley of Chicago, with their three chil-

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FOURTH FLOOR

dren, Beatrice, Hampton and Wilder Ripley. They will be guests of Mrs. Ripley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hampton L. Story of Altadena. Mr. Ripley is the son of Mr. E. P. Ripley, president of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Felicitations are being extended Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shelton Dulin upon the arrival of Marjorie Jane Dulin, a dainty bit of femininity who arrived September 24. Mrs. Dulin formerly Miss Sucadele Miles, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harvey Miles of 43 Westmoreland Place. The marriage of the young couple, both prominent in the younger society set, was one of the fashionable events of last November. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Dulin have passed the greater part of their time with the latter's parents either at their city home or at Hermosa Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. John Newton Russell, Jr., have returned to their home, 2263 South Hobart Boulevard. Mrs. Russell has been enjoying a northern trip, visiting in San Francisco with her mother, Mrs. Henry Payot, and also with her son, Jack Russell, who is a junior at Stanford University. Mr. Russell, who joined his wife in San Francisco for the coast trip homeward, has been east attending the national insurance convention at St. Louis, his election as president being a signal honor not only to himself but to Los Angeles as well.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Hibbard of Chicago are among the newcomers to Los Angeles, it being their plan to make this their permanent home. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard will occupy the Wilshire Boulevard residence of Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand for a few weeks pending the completion of their own new home at 612 South Ardmore avenue. With them will be their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Hibbard. Later in the season Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Green, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard will be their house guests.

After a delightful summer passed in Colorado Springs and its many beauty spots, Mrs. Hugh Harrison is again settled in her home at 1210 West Twenty-seventh street. Mrs. Harrison was met at Colorado Springs by her son-in-law and daughter, Judge and Mrs. Kent K. Koerner, who motored there from their home in St. Louis, Mo. The party enjoyed an unusually pleasant season, motoring trips to the surrounding points of interest being included in their outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus H. Herron, formerly of this city, who have been making their home in Santa Barbara, are planning to return to Los Angeles early in November to pass the winter season. Mrs. Herron was a visitor here this

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summer, having only recently gone north after having been the house guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F. Irwin Herron of 2627 Orchard avenue. The latter with their little daughters, Geraldine and Elizabeth, passed the summer months at Hermosa Beach.

Mrs. Woodbury Melcher and her charming daughter, Miss Dorothy Melcher, whose engagement to Mr. Eric Kobbe was announced recently, closed their Pasadena home this week, leaving for their eastern home in Brookline, Mass. En route to the east Mrs. Melcher and Miss Melcher will visit at the Grand Canyon and other points of interest and will rejoin Mr. Melcher in Brookline, he having preceded his wife and daughter there by several weeks. While no definite date has been set for the marriage of Miss Melcher and Mr. Kobbe, it is known that the wedding will take place this winter at the eastern home of the bride-elect. Since the announcement of their engagement the young couple have been the recipients of a delightful round of social courtesies. Miss Melcher has won many friends in her sojourn in Pasadena, while Mr. Kobbe, the son of General Kobbe, is a popular member of the younger set both in Los Angeles and the Crown City.

After passing the summer at the seashore, Mr. and Mrs. James Woolwine have again returned to Los Angeles and are domiciled in their home at Beverly Hills. Mrs. Woolwine recently was hostess at an attractively appointed luncheon given at the home of her mother, Mrs. Benjamin L. Harding at Santa Monica. About thirty guests were invited in for the occasion and following the luncheon bridge was played.

Dr. and Mrs. Anstruther Davidson have sold their home at 1954 Hillcrest Road, Hollywood, to George L. Milford of the Lasky Company, and are located for the winter at 419 South Alvarado street.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis G. Hunt who have been enjoying a three months' eastern trip have returned and are again domiciled in their beautiful home in Berkeley Square. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have a picturesque cottage in Maine, where in their visit to the eastern coast, they passed a part of their summer.

Hostesses for the fortnightly dinner-dance at the Los Angeles Country Club, Wednesday evening, November 1, will be Miss Joseph F. Sartori, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant and Mrs. William S. Hook, Jr. These delightful events, an important factor in Los Angeles' society life, will, this year, be of even greater interest and brilliancy than at any previous season.

Mr. and Mrs. John Posey of Hoquiam, Washington, are being welcomed and showered with many delightful social courtesies by their host of friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Posey, who formerly made their home in this city, are guests during their sojourn here of Mrs. Posey's mother, Mrs. Frank M. Coulter of Vermont avenue. As Miss Belle Coulter, Mrs. Posey was one of the most popular girls of the younger set here, prior to her marriage, which was one of the society events of several years past. Mr. Posey, also was popular in local society circles, and the young couple's departure for the north a few years ago was the occasion of much sincere regret among their wide circle of friends here, while their visits are always the source of pleasure and a busy round of informal entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Posey will remain only a week or so, stopping off en route to the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Overton have leased their home on West Twenty-third street and are planning to pass the winter months on their orange ranch at Whittier. During the winter season Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Adams will occupy the Overton home.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Freese with their trio of attractive daughters, Miss Kate Freese and the two younger girls, Miss Jennie and Miss Consuelo Freese, have returned from San Francisco where they enjoyed a fortnight's visit. While in the north they were entertained at a merry round of informal affairs.

In honor of Miss Dorothy Melcher and Mr. Eric Kobbe, whose betrothal was announced earlier in the season, Dr. and Mrs. A. D. S. McCoy of 417 South Mentor avenue entertained recently with an informal dinner party. Places were arranged for Miss Melcher, Mr. Kobbe, Dr. and Mrs. James Burton, Miss Burton, Miss Burton and Dr. and Mrs. McCoy. Later in the evening Mrs. Ernest Hoag and Miss Florence True joined the party and the evening was passed at bridge.

Among the prominent Los Angelenos who will visit the east this fall season are Dr. and Mrs. Norman Bridge of Chester Place. They left this week for Chicago, and making the eastern trip with them to that point were Miss Blossom Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Hoyt of Buena Vista street, Pasadena, and Miss Myra Morgan of Washington, D. C., who has been her house guest this summer. The party will also include Miss Elizabeth Goodhue and Miss Florence Marsh of this city. The quartet of young women will continue on to New York, where they will re-enter Dobbs Ferry school.

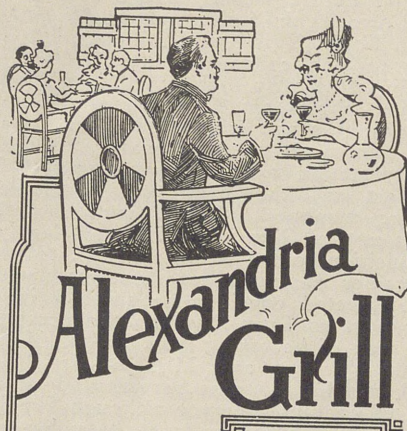
Lucile's Shop Talk

HANDKERCHIEFS will solve the gift problem more beautifully than ever this year and that wonderful advance showing on Bullock's fifth floor is a genuine joy. More than fourteen hundred patterns are displayed, an array of sheer, dainty fabrics to marvel at with the linen market in its present state of upsetness.

Very smart, especially to tuck into the pocket of the checked tailor suit are the colored linen ones, with black hand crocheted edges. The touch of black distinguishes many of the newest styles, French knots, a border, or cording, or an effective part of the embroidered design in black, emphasize the fetching color combinations that are a feature of the 1916 kerchiefs. Bird patterns were never so popular, while baskets and butterflies are nearly as much in demand. Madeira hand scalloped and embroidered handkerchiefs in glove and regulation sizes are there, in simple and elaborate designs, some with colored scallops and some with hand hem-stitched French hems in lavender, pink or blue; airy squares of French voile are white with wide or narrow two-toned band borders, or else pink or lavender with wreaths or garlands in contrasting hues. Men's handkerchiefs follow the lead of the women's in showing the touches of black and the wide or narrow colored band borders. Those of crepe de chine have border and bold designs in strong shades of purple, green or blue.

A new holder for a trio of children's handkerchiefs is a little cash register that "rings up" the price. "Peek-a-boo" silk ones come three in a box and are adorned with colored borders and a variety of gay kiddie pictures. Handkerchiefs printed in Kate Greenway patterns and nursery rhymes are packed in paint boxes that also hold these same pictures printed in outline on cards all ready to be tinted—and where is the youngster who would not enjoy one of these outfits? The Boy Scout and his bit older brother have their kerchief

needs anticipated too. It is an exhibit that satisfies while it tempts and tantalizes by its variedness and wide extent.



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My Dear Brother:

You remember some time ago each of us made a will and named the other therein as Executor.

Well, I have been thinking very seriously of late of the advisability of naming a strong trust company as my Executor, and have finally decided that for absolute safety such a course must be followed.

With this end in view I have just made a new will in which the Citizens Trust and Savings Bank is named as Executor.

This change has been made not because of lack of faith or confidence in you, but I fear you might die before you could settle up my estate, which event would necessitate the appointment of some one else, and that one possibly without business experience.

I want you to make a new will also, and name the Citizens Trust as your Executor.

Now don't postpone action upon this important matter but consult the Trust officers of this bank at once. They will be glad to advise with you, and write your will without cost.

Faithfully yours,
Edward

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Cheaters

By Pearl Rall

HUGE bouquets of stiff, heavy headed chrysanthemums in great, gracefully lined baskets and about which floated clouds of immense fluffy bows of tulle ribbon greeted the first-nighter at the Belasco this week, giving the impression of a graduation event. Instead they heralded the fact that another popular theatrical man had blossomed into a playwright, and every one felt a pleasurable anticipation even with so non-committal a title as "Come Again Smith," for John Blackwood was responsible for the new comedy, which was having its premiere. With the fall of the curtain on the first act a general satisfied settling back in the seats and expressions like, "Well, this is going to be good," heard in various parts of the house showed that success was assured and thereafter the situations accumulated rapidly and irresistible humor. Turning upon a somewhat similar tangle to that presented in "Rolling Stones," "Come Again Smith" introduces a young

out, Richard Sterling, William Quinn and George B. Howard prepare the setting for the strange adventures of Joseph Smith, whose college sobriquet is "Come Again Smith," played by Harrison Ford. This was Mr. Ford's initial bow to Belascoites, although he is already well known socially and in motion picture circles since coming west several months ago from New York. He has a most pleasing personality, a clean interpretation and intelligent grasp of his art and the magnetism of virile young manhood. If the matinee girl does not get him he will be a valuable acquisition to the Belasco forces. Miss Plummer was most handsomely gowned and injected considerable subtlety into her part as Lucy Parker, who accepts the risk of becoming Mrs. Smith. Marshall Mackaye and Miss Bessie Buskirk as the Japanese servants added a bit of character humor although Frank and Sada, looking on from the audience, probably marveled at the impression they created on this side. Mildred



Edmund Lowe at Morosco

fellow, down on his luck because, however, of the misfortune of being born rich and independent, into a circle of strangers who, under self-hypnosis in a spirit of adventure pass him off as a friend in this fashion. Three young men living in a New York hotel agree to give some poor chap a good Christmas week and Ned Stevens, the married member of the trio, fares forth from their hotel to pick up the unfortunate. It so happens the object of their attention is a young millionaire, of the unusual name of Smith, paying the penalty for sudden independence of a "cash-register" father. His tale of wealth and self-imposed misfortune is regarded as imaginative ability, sometimes harshly called lying. He is made acquainted with several pretty girls and succeeds in winning the heart of one of the loveliest of the group and the deep gratitude of Ned Stevens' foolish wife by delivering her from the hands of an unscrupulous oil promoter. To give it a touch of serious and lifelike ballast there is the secret speculation of this dissatisfied little woman, made easy by the presence of the oil man in the group. The lines are sparkling and the play is well balanced and moves along with continued interest through-

Hale, Betty Johnson and Russell Powell completed the excellent cast. We should say, come again, Mr. Blackwood, if you have any more as good as this.

"On Trial" Grips Audiences

Rules, often, serve to demonstrate new methods and to develop clever brains—in the breaking. A good example of this is shown in the play, "On Trial," at the Morosco this week. With an utter disregard for the canons of dramatic construction this newspaper report of a modern murder trial, into which a woman's honor and the unwritten law enter as a plea, follows more the course of motion picture writing. But for the device of a revolving stage it would not be possible of presentation in the ordinary proscenium frame, for there are several scenes to each act, shifting from court room to the places of the enactment of the events leading up to the crime. As it was the time of performance was, if anything, shorter than ordinarily, and the attention was held so closely that the scenes seemed to be rolled away even before the details were fully registered. The local company, as usual in cases of really worthy material on which to prove their strength, rose to

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Oliver Morosco's Beautiful Comedy with Music

With Trixie Friganza, Charles Ruggles, Herbert Corthell, a typical Morosco cast and a fascinating chorus of "Canaries." Eves. and Sat. Mat., 25c to \$1 only. Wed. Mat., 25c to 50c.

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SensationWith Tyrone
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the intensity of emotional appeal and the perfection of the smallest detail of the artistic whole in wonderful manner. None of these was more popular than little Miss Dorothy Love Clark, a mere slip of a girl, who represented the child of the murderer and her participation in the terrible deed. Her lines were perfectly delivered and with a sweet, unconscious freedom from staginess that marked her as a consummate little artist. Edmond Lowe as the defendant in the case is having a busy and strenuous week, changing from the mood of a crushed and injured man to that of the active, storm-swept jealous husband protecting his home and his wife's honor. Maud Fealy as the wife and unwilling and helpless cause of the ruin in her home touched the several registers of emotion to the supreme climax in the courtroom scene with fine appreciation. Douglas MacLean made a small part stand forth unexpectedly. William Garwood as the despicable Trask, Gertrude Maitland as his forgiving wife, Joseph Eggenton as the district attorney and Edward J. Pell as the defendant's counsel, were particularly good and rounded out the picture with the proper degree of color. Then too that jury was true to life in its consideration of the case and general ensemble. Small bits often show the potential artist more clearly and interestingly than the leading role. One thing is certain, any one who enjoys detective stories would like "On Trial," and those who do not were variously entertained by the artistry of the play, the component parts of the picture in matters of staging and actors and the attendant thrills of witnessing a murder in the doing.

"Mother Goose" Down to Date

While Alan Brooks and his company continue to scintillate Alan's somewhat pessimistic philosophizing with regard to the mercenary tendencies of modern young women and wives and Allan Dinehart and his company, composed of Mary Louise Dyer and John Alexander, drive the thrust further home in a stinging little sketch denoted "The Highest Bidder," it is the dainty fancy of Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown, who take vaudevilleans this week at the Orpheum, back to the happy days "In Nursery Land," that appeals to the less sophisticated. For another group there are the cartoons and impersonations of well known stage stars by Miss Violet Dale, who claims to be a cousin of Edith Cavell, the English nurse, and who is almost a whole show in one rather delicate personality. Of these the best were imitations of Nazimova in "War Brides," Pavlowa in the "Dying Swan," and Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Zaza." Mother Goose has changed wonderfully, as she appears this week. She is fascinating but oh, so down to date! After nurse has rocked the baby to sleep in a lovely nursery room a mammoth book, with print that even the oldest folk may read, opens and out come Old Mother Hubbard and her poor dog, grown quite fat and "sassy," and the way they skip about would have shocked our grandmothers. Likewise Simple Simon appeared to have traveled the "Great White Way," and to have acquired considerable unseemly information; and Mary, Mary Quite Contrary, and Little Boopie and Boy Blue and other nursery folk displayed astonishing terpsichorean ability and corresponding worldly knowledge. The act was richly staged, an additional pleasure because clever as is his sketch despite its sophistry, the brilliance of the preceding picture and the similarity detracts from "The Highest Bidder," which is a hit at the modern divorce evil and the soullessness of lawyers in the pursuit of business. Willard, the man who grows, may grow as he appears to do but—it is probable there were many doubters in the audience who went away believing it merely a trick. Dunbar's old time darkies, Al and Fannie Steadman and Paul Gordon and Ame Rica were holdovers but just as popular as ever.

"Yankee Prince" Is Winner

Frivolity, pure and simple, has reigned at the Burbank this week in the impetuous love affair of a "Yankee Prince," and the Burbank company is to be congratulated on the good work—a vast improvement on the early production of "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway." The chorus, which is undeniably pretty, interestingly youthful and full of bubbling spirits, goes through its naces more smoothly and is sartorially better to look upon both in quality and color scheme. Neal Burns as Percy Springer, the young American abroad

with more money than he knows what to do with, reminds one of an energetic bug buzzing madly about; but he is full of fun and so willing to do anything to please that he wins his audience with his antics and sheer good humor. Warner Baxter and Menette Barrett also come forward in vaudevillean stunts in "The Villains in the Play," a delicious bit of foolery, and in "I'm Awfully Strong for You." Mr. Baxter has a remarkably good voice and Miss Barrett never appeared to better advantage, her youthful gowns and sprightly airs being quite becoming. Frank Darien was an irresistibly funny caricature of a certain alleged type of Englishman—do they actually exist and continue to exist in their native health one wonders. A Burt Wesner as the sportily-inclined Jew, Steve Daly, is another interesting character study, for exaggerated as they are, Cohan has always an underlying vein of truth in his cartoons



Vivian Martin, Woodley's

that makes his comedies exceptional and enduring. William Rader as John Flagan, an Irish American, Edward Power as De Vrie, a French type, John Burton as Mr. Fielding, the plethoric and phlegmatically rich American "climber," Vera Lewis as Mrs. Fielding who thinks Michigan avenue greater than any European thoroughfare, David Butler as Bobby, Edith Lyle as the pretty American "girl in the case" and Dora Mae Howe as Miss Spivans, the "she" detective, are all good parts in the picture.

Canaries Flock Back to Mason

Temporarily, at least, the Mason has become a cage for as pretty a flock of canaries as ever graced a stage—for Oliver Morosco's gay and colorful "Canary Cottage" is with Los Angelans for a week or two before going east for a long flight among the Phillistines. The show, which seemed superlative before going north, is if anything better than ever—polished, livened, brightened and generally speeded up. Herbert Corthell has become one with his part and his work is a joy, such as perfect art always calls forth. Charles Ruggles puts life and pep into his portion of the show and makes things generally lively, while Trixie Friganza is all that was expected of her—and that's saying a good deal. Winsome Dorothy Webb, the official Canary of the affair, sings and dances happily and to the entire satisfaction of everybody and Leola Lucey, the new Pauline, is a most charming acquisition. Carl McCullough as Michael Finnegan makes the synopated harp an attraction it never was before, while Eddie Cantor, temporarily out of the cast is sadly missed from the role—if so dignified a designation can be given his stunt—of Sam. New costumes, new stunts and new faces in the chorus make "Canary Cottage" a show you will not want to miss, for it has a real Broadway swing even if it did originate in the west.

Music Rules Orpheum Bill

Notable to every lover of genuine harmony is the engagement which gives Orville Harrold topline position. Mr. Harrold is regarded as the best of American tenors. The Metropolitan opera, Hammerstein, the Century grand opera, and the London Covent Garden organization have all had him in their roster, and his wonderful voice and charming personality have made him friends everywhere. Another notable

musical act is furnished by Robert Dore, eminent baritone, and George Halperin, who is a noted piano virtuoso, but who appear together. Mr. Dore is also a vocalist of parts and fame. J. C. Lewis, Jr., is the youngest full-fledged actor on the stage. He is a youngster in years, but in experience, aplomb and ability he is a "regular." He is supported by his father, mother, and two sisters in a bright little sketch, "Billy's Santa Claus," which is just what might be expected by its name. Deiro is king of all piano accordionists. Of this week's array, the new bill retains Allan Dinehart, in his former great success, "The Meanest Man in the World;" Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown in "Nurseryland;" Willard, the man who grows, and Violet Dale in her wonderful impersonations, a new list of which she will proffer.

Farewell to "Canary Cottage"

Positively the last week of "Canary Cottage" in Los Angeles begins with the performance at the Mason Opera House Sunday night. The Oliver Morosco success says farewell after a run of ten weeks of capacity business—eight weeks when it was first produced at the Mason, and its two weeks return engagement.

Its success on the other side of the Rockies is certain, for the east has rarely produced anything of its type that may compare with "Canary Cottage" in the originality and wit of its book, the novelty of its costumes and scenery, the insinuating quality of its music and the splendid "team work" of the interpreting cast. Trixie Friganza, Charles Ruggles, Herbert Corthell, Dorothy Webb, Leola Lucy, Grace Ellsworth, Carl McCullough, the Edwards Brothers, Elsie Gordon, Olga Marwig, and the other dispensers of fun and melody are as big favorites in New York as they are in Los Angeles, and the beauty of the native "canaries" of the chorus should prove an excellent first aid to the boosters of the California Promotion Committee.

"On Trial" Also Continues

"On Trial," Elmer Reizenstein's world wide success, begins its second big week at the Morosco Theatre tomorrow afternoon. Its brilliant cast, its massive production and its many climaxes have made "On Trial" the talk of the city,

and the Morosco is taxed to its capacity at every performance.

The thing that brings rapid and hearty applause from the crowded houses at every change of scene is that play tells its story backwards. It begins with the trial of the accused, shows the crime itself, then the motive for the crime, then the thing that created the motive, turning back thirteen years, before the coast is clear for the triumphant close of the trial in the solution of still another mystery. The technique of "On Trial" is the technique of Sherlock Holmes, of



Tyrone Power at Garrick

the true detective story, crime first, solution afterwards. To describe the whole cloth from which the plot is cut, would be unfair to the playgoer.

Edmund Lowe, Maude Fealy, Douglas MacLean, William Garwood and the brilliant cast unfold the story at just the right tempo.

"Yankee Prince" Continues

Musical comedy, according to musical comedy experts, will live forever; that is if clean, bright, snappy musical comedy is presented. "The Yankee Prince," which begins its second successful week

(Continued on Page 13)

MILLER'S THEATRE

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Books

MAETERLINCK, the mystic and poet-symbolist, uttering a bitter hymn of hate seems an unthinkable anomaly. And yet that is exactly what he does in his "Wrack of the Storm," just published. It is a supreme lament over the pitiable fate of his beloved Belgium, laid low by the "barbarian horde," and the chronological order in which the several parts are arranged forms a curious and withal sad study of the soul struggle with which each new depredation and its subsequent loss of hope is attended.

In introduction Maeterlinck says, "I loved Germany and numbered friends there, who now dead or living, are alike dead to me. I thought her great and upright and generous; and to me she was ever kindly and hospitable. But there are crimes that obliterate the past and close the future." And in the first movement of this epic is a trace of hope; it is pure unmixed scorn and hatred in which the "German, from one end of his country to the other, stands revealed as a beast of prey which the firm will of our planet finally repudiates," and which the world must rise up and punish. Then follows a panegyric to the heroism of King Albert, in which there is a growing hope, which becomes expressed in the fourth movement in definite terms, that Italy and the United States will intervene in behalf of Belgium's art treasures. "It is toward them we turn our tortured gaze," he says impotently, yet hopefully. Italy is appealed to in impassioned phrases in a plea "Pro Patria," in which he discusses certain psychological phases of the war and into which begins to creep a note of despair.

Nowadays, everything is changed; and death itself is no longer what it was. Formerly, you looked it in the face, you knew whence it came and who sent it to you. It had a dreadful aspect, but one that remained human. Its ways were not unknown; its long spells of sleep, its brief awakenings, and its bad days and dangerous hours. At present, to all these horrors it adds the great, intolerable fear of mystery. It no longer has any aspect, no longer has habits or spells of sleep and it is never still. It is always ready, always on the watch, everywhere present, scattered, intangible and dense, stealthy and cowardly, diffuse, all-encompassing, innumerable, rising from the waters and falling from the skies, indefatigable, inevitable, filling the whole of space and time for days, weeks and months without a minute's lull, without a second's intermission. Are we not entitled to conclude from this that civilization, contrary to what was feared, so far from enervating, depraving, weakening, lowering and dwarfing man, elevates him, purifies him, strengthens him, ennobles him, makes him capable of acts of sacrifice, generosity and courage which he did not know before?

There is an outpouring of gratitude toward America, "when from beyond the Atlantic a generous nation took that heroic little people (Belgium) under its protection. . . . Thanks to this great nation's intervention, it will not be said, in the days to come, that justice, loyalty, honesty and heroism are no more than dangerous illusions and a fool's bargain, or that evil must necessarily, at all times and places, conquer whenever it is backed by force, or that the only reward which duty magnificently done may hope to receive on this earth is every manner of grief and disaster, ending in death by starvation." And there are miniature gems of description picturing the Belgian centers of art and commercial eminence and philosophical resignation in the later variations of the theme.

Through tears as he utters a song of triumph for "Belgium's Flag Day," there shines a restored faith that is somewhat in the familiar spiritual tone of the "Blue Bird," "The Dead Do Not Die," "Edith Cavell," "The Life of the Dead," "The Might of the Dead," and "When the War Is Over," also are a few of the topics on which he has built his message from the stricken land. It is written on tablets of white heat in drops of blood, his own, warm beating, and those of his fellow countrymen, dead and living. It is a fervent word that arrests one with its beauty and emotional import. ("The Wrack of the Storm." By Maurice Maeterlinck. Dodd, Mead & Co. Bullock's.)

Portraying "The Slav Soul"

This volume of fifteen short stories, which have been carefully selected from Kuprin's works, has a quality of interest and fascination which would be impossible in a writer of any other nationality. He writes of the Russian peasant as none but a Russian could write, though he is not of their class himself. He sees them as "innumerable, enigmatical, the greatest, the most debased people in the world." And goes on "what connects us with them? Nothing. Neither language, nor religion, nor labor, nor art. Our poetry would be ridiculous to their ears, absurd, uncomprehensible. Our refined painting would be senseless smudging in their eyes. Our science would not satisfy them, the austere and patient workers of the field. On the dreadful day of reckoning what answer shall we give to this child, wild beast, and animal?" We have had an abundance of writing by Russians, much of it too harrowing to give much pleasure in the reading. Kuprin's book is less haunting and morbid than most. It is clever and strange, full of surprises, one of those books to which a brief review cannot do justice. ("The Slav Soul." By Alexander Kuprin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Bullock's.)

"Shorter Ways Around the House"

"For those who are fond of water-melon, and wish to preserve it for winter, take a good ripe melon and give it a coat of japalac, then bury it in the cellar, preferably two or three feet deep. Bran or dry sand will answer for burying." This novel idea is one of one thousand to be found in a new handbook for the housewife; a book indispensable, especially to the woman who has fallen into a rut in her methods about the house. The experienced woman will recognize its value more quickly than the bride of last June; but to each of them it will prove a boon, a constant source of new suggestions. It embraces everything pertaining to the home, its management, comfort, and completeness. Nothing could be more appropriate as a gift to a bride-to-be, or to any woman who keeps house. Literally it should "be found in every home." ("1000 Shorter Ways About the House." By Mae Savell Croy. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Bullock's.)

"Isabel Carlton's Year"

Isabel Carlton's senior year at high school was just what such a year should be, filled with study, good times, normal little trials and triumphs. The Carlton family is wholesomely American, loving, generous, full of fun, and Mrs. Carlton is an ideal, watchful mother. This is an exceptionally good book for girls, containing no suggestion of sentimentality, but with enough genuine sentiment, and a hint of a love story to come, to satisfy the romantic craving of school girls. Of course there is a jolly crowd of boys and girls, who revolve about Isabel, and there is no end to the good times they have together. ("Isabel Carlton's Year." By Margaret Ashmun. The Macmillan Co. Bullock's.)

Notes From Bookland

In spite of the fact that William J. Locke has been fully occupied with war work since the latter days of 1914 his literary activities have not in the least abated. His new novel, "The Wonderful Year," which arrived from the press of the John Lane Company today, will

be warmly welcomed by all admirers of "The Beloved Vagabond." For eighteen months Mr. Locke turned his pleasant home at Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, into a hospital for wounded soldiers. Incidentally, he is serving on the committee of the Authors' Society for helping literary men who have suffered financially by the war.

Among the recent publications of Dodd, Mead & Company are to be noted several of particular interest to students and lovers of good literature. There are "The Advance of the English Novel," by Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University, which lays special emphasis on the work of such modern writers as H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, Gertrude Atherton and Edith Wharton; "Henry James, a Critical Study," by Ford Madox Hueffer; "Studies of Contemporary Poets," by Mary C. Sturgeon, being fifteen sketches including Rupert Brooke, John Masefield and Rose Macaulay; "Feodor Dostoevsky, a Critical Study," by J. Middleton Murray, and "Samuel Butler, Author of 'Erewhon': the Man and His Work," by J. F. Harris. Harry Thurston Peck has a book in the list also, "The Adventures of Mabel," not to be classed, however, in the other list. There are many other fascinating titles on a variety of subjects, including a glimpse of "Fifty Years of a Londoner's Life," by H. G. Hibbert, the famous theatrical critic, and "The Wrack of the Storm," by Maurice Maeterlinck, said to be the most important book this great writer has yet to his credit, and dealing with the devastation in Belgium.

Books Received This Week

"Georgina of the Rainbows." By Annie Fellows Johnston. Girls' story. Britton Publishing Co.

"A Diplomat's Wife in Mexico." By Edith O'Shaughnessy (Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy). Harper & Brothers.

"The Wonderful Year." By William J. Locke. A novel. John Lane Company.

"A Sheaf." By John Galsworthy. Sketches. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Financial Chapters of the War." By Alexander Dana Noyes. Economical survey. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Range Boss." By Charles Alden Selzer. Story of adventure. A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Souls Resurgent." By Marion Hamilton Carter. A novel. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Cambridge Book of Poetry for Children." Selected and edited by Kenneth Grahame. Decorations by Maud Her. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Mr. Britling Sees It Through." By H. G. Wells. A novel. The Macmillan Co.

"To the Minute." By Anna Katherine Green. Two short stories. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Agnes of the Badlands." By J. Breckenridge Ellis. A novel. The Macaulay Co.

"The Woman of Mystery." By Maurice Leblanc. A novel. The Macaulay Co.

"The Breath of the Dragon." By A. H. Fitch. Story of diplomacy. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Isabel Carlton's Year." By Margaret Ashmun. Girl's story. The Macmillan Co.

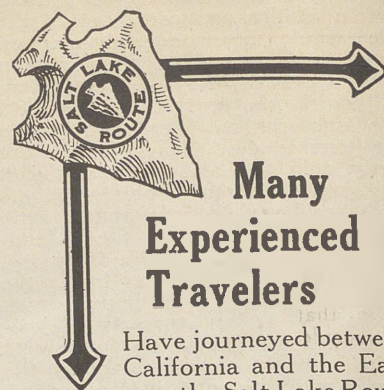
"The Golden Apple, a Play for Kiltartan Children." By Lady Gregory. Myth. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"A College Girl." By Mrs. George deHorne Vaizey. Girl's story. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Multitude and Solitude." By John Masefield. A novel. The Macmillan Co.

"How To Learn Easily." By George Van Ness Dearborn. Text book. Little, Brown & Co.

"The Romance of the Martin Connor." By Oswald Kendall. Story of adventure. Houghton Mifflin Co.



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Los Angeles

Plays and Playgoers

(Continued from Page 11)

at the Burbank Theatre Monday night, then, according to the experts, will never grow old. It is a spirited and humorous entertainment, dotted with pretty chorus girls and a male chorus that actually can sing. It is presented at the Burbank with unusual pictorial lavishness, and on the whole smacks of a Broadway, New York, production.

The cast is exceptionally good. A. Burt Wesner gives a most artistic performance, and Edith Lyle, Neal Burns, Warner Baxter, Vera Lewis, Frank Darien, Dora Mae Howe, Menette Barrett, John Burton and the other principals, together with the pretty chorus, allow but few dull moments to occur during the two and one-half hours of fun. And "The Yankee Prince" can be recommended as a charming fellow to meet.

The second week of the bright play is positively the last as "Old Heidelberg" with Joseph Galbraith is to be produced on an elaborate scale at the Burbank following "The Yankee Prince."

Success Superlative for "Smith"

"Come Again Smith," John Blackwood's amusing and clever comedy, is proving the biggest success which the Belasco Theater so far has had. The comedy has been worked over and improved since its first performance, two new scenes being added and certain others cut out. It is now an excellent example of comedy, and will continue for another week at the Belasco.

"Where Are My Children?"

"Where Are My Children," the photoplay dealing with birth control, which caused more than ordinary comment when shown here previously, will be given at the Garrick theater in the week starting with the matinee, Sunday. With Tyrone Power as the star, supported by clever Marie Walcamp, and produced by Lois Weber and Phillips Smalley, it has been generally accepted as one of the film sensations of the year, as well as a masterpiece that will endure. The acting is on the highest plane, and it is a dignified, worthy and impressive presentation of a tragedy that should be near the heart of the universe. The story, while delicately drawn, has provoked no end of discussion, and this was one of the reasons the Garrick management responded to the requests of scores of theatergoers and is giving it a final farewell showing in Southern California.

Southern Romance at Woodley's

Dainty and winsome Vivian Martin will be seen in "Her Father's Son," a pretty southern romance in which a vivacious and beautiful girl masquerades as a boy. It follows somewhat the plot of "The Daredevil," one of the recent best sellers, with a different though equally interesting love interest added. The war of secession affords Miss Martin opportunity to appear as a soldier-spy and she encounters many exciting adventures—on the screen—as Frances Fletcher. In the cast are Alfred Vossburgh, Herbert Standing, Helen Jerome Eddy, Joe Massey, Jack Lawton, Lucille Ward and Tom Bates. Burton Holmes and his party will see a "Bit of Ireland, the picturesque land of the shamrock."

Adventures of a "Ragged Princess"

June Caprice, that charming and clever seventeen-year-old Fox star will be seen at Miller's theater for a week starting Sunday in Frederic Chapin's highly entertaining and clever story, "The Ragged Princess." Miss Caprice plays the part of Alicia Jones, the heroine of the story. And a most captivating kind of a heroine she is too, with her winning smile, her laughing blue eyes and her delightful girlish manner. Harry Hilliard is the hero and the great company gathered for this splendid picture includes cunning Baby Jane Lee, Caroline Harris, Sidney Bracy and Tom Barrough. The story is full of little human touches, delicious comedy situations and is superbly staged and photographed.

Sir Herbert Tree at Clune's Broadway

It is an attraction "de luxe" that is to be the offering at Clune's Broadway next week, beginning Sunday. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the celebrated English actor, will be seen at popular prices in "The Old Folks At Home," a picture-play that fairly teems with human interest, beautiful scenes and thrills that hold one in a tensity of suspense from the opening scenes until the last flicker. "The Old Folks At Home" despite the fact that its title suggests the stereotyped old-fashioned melodrama, is a distinctly modern story. There is no "vil-

yun," but there is a "vampirish" woman who involves "the boy" in the toils of the law. Primarily, however, the picture was written for Sir Herbert and in its construction and detail it is a picture that approaches perfection. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, in his sojourn in Los Angeles several months ago made a host of personal admirers and friends, to whom his appearance on the screen will be of noteworthy interest.



Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, Star in the Latest Triangle Play, "The Old Folks at Home."

Little Theater's Altered Plans

Opening of the Little Theatre under the direction of The Players Producing Company has been postponed two weeks. Miss Aline Barnesdal, after carefully considering the productions of "Conscience" and "Macaire," came to the conclusion that they were not up to the standard her organization has set in the past, and so the productions of that brilliant European dramatic genius, Richard Ordynski, will be staged. His first production of the Russian play, "Nju" should mark an epoch in the advance of the drama in California. There is no better equipped man now actively engaged in producing drama than Ordynski and his name mentioned in connection with any play guarantees a perfect, finished performance. The direction of this past master of stagecraft coupled with the creative ability of Norman-Bel Geddes who will supervise the decoration and lighting effects should give the initial performance at the Little Theatre a character and standard rarely equalled in stage production anywhere.

Society Woman Scores Success

Much local interest centers about "Out In California," one of the song features of the "Yankee Prince" now running at the Burbank, which is proving immensely popular. Mrs. E. T. Stimson, prominent in Los Angeles society, is the composer, and she is being heartily congratulated and encouraged to the composition of other songs to her list of brilliant successes.

Buzz Wagons on Display

In the new Earl building on Pico and Los Angeles streets and in two mammoth adjoining tents, the Los Angeles Auto Show will be held from October 28 until the evening of November 4, and will include so many cars and so many unique and interesting forms of entertainment and instruction that it will be without any exception the largest auto show ever held west of Chicago.

The decorations of the show will be stunningly attractive in black and white with a dash of orange and red and will be cast in a futuristic design. This work is under the direction of Prof. Douglas Donaldson of the Manual Arts High School.

More enthusiasm than in any previous auto show has been manifested by those who will take part. Monday, October 30, Hallowe'en Sprites will rule the ways at the Auto Show, and the decorations will be in accordance with the occasion. Tuesday will be High School Day, when the students of that academy of learning will be shown especial courtesies.

According to President H. L. Arnold, the membership of the association has doubled since the beginning of the show plans. Forty dealers are now enrolled and nine more applications remain to be considered.

Wife—Miss Sweetthyng, your former stenographer, tells me every man she ever worked for, except one kissed her frequently.

Husband—I wonder which one of her employers that could have been!—Judge.

Don't Misunderstand

Proposition Number 2

to be Voted on at the November Election

Read the Text of the

SECOND PROHIBITION AMENDMENT AND YOU WILL FIND THAT

PROPOSITION No. 2 is NOT purely an anti-saloon measure.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would wipe out practically every legitimate avenue of distribution of California wines.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make it impossible for visitors or tourists to get a glass of wine anywhere in California because they would have no place of permanent residence here.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent a Californian from securing a glass of wine with his meals the moment he left his permanent residence, or went to another city or town.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prohibit the serving of wine with meals in hotels or restaurants.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would banish all wines from clubs or fraternal organizations.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make felons of those who served wine at a banquet in any hotel or place of public resort.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make it impossible for any one enjoying a vacation at a summer resort to secure a glass of wine with meals.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would stop any hotel or restaurant chef from using wine in preparing gravies, sauces or special dishes.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent any bakery from using brandy in mince pies or plum puddings.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would make it a crime to offer a wine punch at a public reception.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent the sale of wine by the gallon or bottle in grocery or other stores.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would eliminate every branch or agency of a winery in California.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prohibit the soliciting of orders away from the place of manufacture and would eliminate traveling salesmen.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would prevent the sampling or tasting of wine at the winery.

PROPOSITION No. 2 would forbid the contemplating purchaser from going to a winery and taking away with him any quantity he might wish to buy.

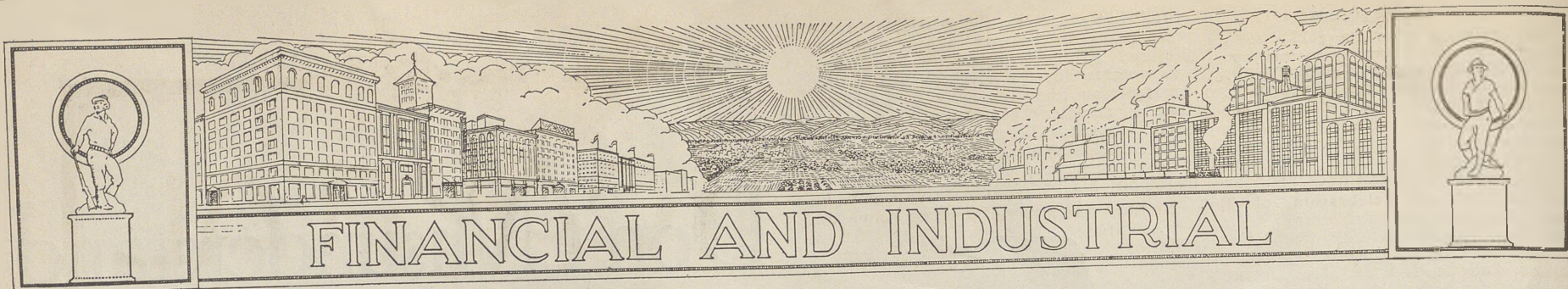
PROPOSITION No. 2 would discourage the manufacture of the finest grades of wine, because they are aged in bottle and sold principally in the hotels, restaurants and clubs of California.

Vote "NO" on Both

Prohibition Amendments

Propositions No. 1 and No. 2

CALIFORNIA GRAPE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION



DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENTS

IN DISCUSSING the relative safety of some of the recent European war loan bonds, the writer was reminded by a member of a prominent banking firm that there is no such thing as an absolutely safe investment. We have been accustomed to regard government bonds as the safest form of investment, but even this rating must be qualified according to the credit possessed by the country issuing the securities.

"For example, Mexican Government bonds have been selling at a large discount for years, due to the demoralized political and industrial condition of the country, while United States 3% bonds are selling at par. Now we have the new British Government Secured 5% notes selling on a 5½% basis, while other good European government securities sell on from a 6% to a 10% basis. There are reasons," says The Independent.

"The reader must again be reminded that as the rate of interest increases the element of safety decreases, and while we may be considering government bonds, the only manner in which the investor can assure himself of comparative safety of his total investment is to diversify his holdings properly. Diversification does not mean merely distributing one's funds by the purchase of different classes of securities such as those of governments, railroads, municipalities, public utility and industrial bonds and stocks, but a careful geographical diversification as well. For the intent is to minimize possible losses through an unavoidable calamity such as a flood affecting a section of the country or a general depression in another section or a coal strike or bad management in one particular corporation, and other contingencies that may arise.

"So the sensible man does not 'put all of his eggs in one basket,' even though he has but few eggs. He buys investments of various classes yielding him from 4% to 6%, or an average of about 5%, and a reasonable assurance as to safety of principal. The selection should comprise not only securities of corporations doing different classes of business but the corporations' assets should be located in sections widely apart from each other.

"In considering railroad securities, it is well not to select those of railroads having the same character of traffic in predominance. For there are grain railroads, coal roads, lumber roads and ore roads, meaning roads having the greater percentage of their traffic in those commodities. In the event of a depression in any of the industries supplying those products a man having all of his funds in a road carrying a predominating amount of coal, or wheat, or lumber—as the case may be—might see his securities depreciate in value, and if the depression was serious might experience a loss in income from his stocks.

"With proper geographical distribution, an adverse condition existing in one part of the country might affect one concern whose securities formed a part of the investment but would not affect the greater part of the fund. For example, a depression in the cotton industry would affect all southern securities, railroad, industrial and public utility to a certain degree but it would not affect in the same degree securities of northern corporations, excepting perhaps those of cotton mills. A prolonged traction strike that would tie up the New York City surface lines would cause a great decrease in earnings of the corporations affected, followed by lower prices for their securities; but it need not affect to any appreciable extent the securities of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Portland or San Francisco tractions unless there was the prospect of a country-wide traction strike.

"Perfect diversification is more easily accomplished in the case of a large investment fund, say, of \$50,000 to \$100,000 than in a small one of \$1,000, for the reason that there are comparatively few bonds in smaller denominations than \$1,000. It would be very desirable to include in the investment of \$1,000 from five to ten different securities. Figur-

ing on a properly diversified investment of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, there could be included 30% in railroad stocks, 20% in government bonds, 10% in municipals, 20% in railroad bonds, 20% in public utilities or industrials.

Atchison's Fiscal Year

Atchison earned 12.30% in the fiscal year to June 30, as against 9.19% last year. The stock issue increased by \$14,000,000 to \$214,312,500 by conversion of bonds, and has since the close of the fiscal year further increased, passing the \$215,000,000 mark. The California Expositions helped to make it the best passenger year in its history. The freight revenue had an increase of \$11,000,000, owing to increased grain, coal, ore and oil tonnage. The Texas and California floods cost the company between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. Transportation costs increased, while percentually they decreased from 29.6% to 28.6% of gross revenues. Cash on hand increased to \$43,698,922, as compared with \$20,520,792 in the preceding year, and excluding materials and supplies from net liquid assets, the working capital was near \$35,000,000, against less than \$12,000,000 last year.

Railroad Convertible Bonds

Railroad convertibles are still near their low levels of the year, although increased attention to railroad stocks is resulting in an upward movement in the corresponding bonds. There still seem good possibilities in these issues for the investor who wants a good degree of safety, and also chance of larger profit than can be derived from the ordinary bond.

Several railroad convertibles are selling close to an investment basis, which means that they should decline but little, no matter how low the corresponding stocks might go. Those which are most conspicuously not are Norfolk & Western and Atchison issues. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee general and refunding 5s, are selling on investment yield basis of 4.85% and 4.67%, respectively. This comparatively good yield is due to the fact that the stocks are considerable distance below profitable conversion levels.

Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 4½%, considered as a straight investment to be held to maturity, yield 6.15%. The new Chesapeake & Ohio 5s yield only 5.35%, due to the fact that the conversion spread is much smaller. Erie general 4s, Series B, are on a yield basis of 5.65%, with a conversion spread of only about four points; but this is not an investment level for the Series A bond, which is not convertible, is selling on a 6.15% basis.

On other issues where there are still wide conversion spreads, the yield bases, considered as a straight investment without any idea of conversion, are as follows: Southern Pacific 4s, 1929, 5.25%; New York, New Haven & Hartford debenture 6s, 1948, 5.25%; New York Central debenture 6s, 1935, 4.85%; and Union Pacific 4s, 1927, 4.70%.

Eight Hour Law Discussion

Discussion of the probable effect of the Adamson eight-hour day law by railroad presidents on the future financing of railroad properties continues.

W. B. Scott, president Southern Pacific Lines, says: "Should the bill be left in its present form, there seems little or no doubt that it would fail to withstand a test in the courts, but if Congress is determined to establish an eight-hour basic day for these classes of railroad service, efforts will undoubtedly be made to amend the present bill so it will be effective and such legislation would simply represent another chapter in the cumulative legislation which is gradually, but surely, restricting the flexibility of operation and the earning capacity of the transportation lines of the country. "Since the organization's demand is not an eight-hour day demand, but a 35% increase in pay demand, it must be treated as such and, in my opinion, adjusted without involving the president or the national congress."

LISTS OF INVESTMENTS

ABOUT the hardest person to advise in regard to investments is the business man who has reached fifty. For a woman, particularly a widow, it is comparatively easy. Such an investment should be confined strictly to the highest grade bonds, as, for instance, those legal for savings bank investments in New York State. For the active business man in early life, investments can be made of a more speculative nature than for one who has reached the half century mark. Yet a happy medium must be struck, for the man of fifty who is still in business does not want to forego all chance of appreciation in his principal.

With this in mind, the senior partner of Swartwout & Appenzeller offered a prize to those in the firm's employ for the best list of securities for an investment of \$100,000 for a business man of fifty. His partner and a member of another banking firm were the judges. Below is given the list which they awarded the first prize, and another list for which they recommended a second prize. The judges were inclined to favor the second list on selection of individual issues, but felt that the percentage division between bonds and stocks was more conservative in the first. They both liked the doubling up of the par amount of the Anglo-French 5s in the second list.

Since these lists were compiled, many of the stocks have moved up considerably, and the convertible bonds have also advanced. They are given below in their original form, and show the cost of each block of securities at that time, and the yield or income return on them.

FIRST LIST

Par	Bonds	Price	Cost	Yld %
\$5,000	Atchison gen. 4s, 1995	93	\$4,650	4
5,000	Balt. & Ohio conv. 4½s, 1933	95	4,750	4.94
5,000	C. M. & St. P. conv. 4½s, 1932	100	5,000	4.50
5,000	Northern Pacific p. 1. 4s, 1997	93	4,650	4.31
5,000	Southern Pac. conv. 5s, 1934	102	5,100	4.87
5,000	Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947	97	4,850	3.18
5,000	Chic. Railways 1st m. 5s, 1927	97	4,850	5.36
5,000	I. R. Tran. 1st & ref 5s, 1966	98	4,900	5.14
5,000	N. Y. Railways adj. 5s, 1942	60	3,000	*7.50
5,000	Hudson & Manh. adj. 5s, 1957	28	1,400	*7.14
5,000	U. S. Steel s. f. 5s, 1963	105	5,250	4.73
5,000	Central Leather 5s, 1925	101	5,050	4.86
5,000	Amer. T. & T. conv. 4½s, 1933	108	5,400	3.85
5,000	New York Tel. 1st 4½s, 1939	98	4,900	4.65
5,000	Montana power 5s, 1943	98	4,900	5.14
5,000	N. Y. Gas, E. H. & Pcol tr 5s, 1948	104	5,200	4.75
Shares	Stocks	Price	Cost	Inc'e %
25	New York Central	104	2,600	4.90
25	Northern Pacific	111	2,775	6.30
25	Southern Pacific	97	2,425	6.10
25	Atchison common	105	2,625	5.80
10	Penn R. R.	57	570	5.30
25	U. S. Steel pfd.	118	2,950	5.90
25	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	129	3,225	6.20
25	American Sugar common	111	2,775	6.30
25	Republic Iron & Steel pfd.	110	2,750	*6.35
25	Westinghouse common	56	1,400	5.35
25	Allis Chalmers pfd.	73	1,825	*8.20

*Income based on past year's interest payments.

†Based on regular dividend rate. Remaining back dividend of 4% on Republic Iron & Steel is expected to be paid off soon. Allis Chalmers has 11½% back dividend which it is likely to pay off gradually.

SECOND LIST

Par	Bonds	Price	Cost	Yld %
\$5,000	Atchison gen 4s, 1995	92	\$4,600	4.33
5,000	C. B. & Q. gen 4s, 1958	92	4,600	4.44
5,000	N. Y. Central 1st 3½s, 1997	82	4,100	4.27
5,000	Union Pacific 1st 4s, 1947	96	4,800	4.20
5,000	Chi. Mil. & St. P. conv 5s, 2014	106	5,300	4.66
5,000	Southern Pac. conv 5s, 1934	102	5,100	4.87
5,000	Beth. Steel 1st ref. 5s, 1943	100	5,000	5.00
5,000	U. S. Steel s. f. 5s, 1963	105	5,250	4.73
5,000	Amer. Tel. & Tel. coll tr 4s, 1929	91	4,550	4.89
5,000	N. Y. Rys 1st R E & ref 4s, 1942	76	3,800	5.84
10,000	Anglo-French 5% ext loan, 1920	95	9,500	6.16
Shares	Stocks	Price	Cost	Inc'e %
25	Atchison common	104	2,600	5.80
25	Balt. & Ohio common	86	2,150	5.80
25	Great Northern pfd.	118	2,950	5.90
25	N. Y. Central	103	2,575	4.90
25	Northern Pacific	111	2,775	6.30
50	Pennsylvania	57	3,750	5.30
25	Union Pacific common	136	3,400	5.90
25	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	84	2,100	7.10
25	Consolidated Gas	134	3,350	5.30
25	Central Leather pfd.	111	2,775	6.30
25	General Electric	167	4,175	4.80
25	Third Avenue Ry.	62	1,550	6.50
50	U. S. Steel common	86	4,300	5.80
50	Westinghouse	55	2,750	5.50

The balance, slightly over \$2,000, in one unlisted company with which the investor's broker is entirely familiar.

SUMMARY

	First List	Second List
Railroad bonds	\$29,000	\$28,500
Industrial bonds	10,300	10,250
Public utility bonds	34,550	8,350
Foreign government bonds		9,500
Total bonds	\$73,850	\$56,600
Railroad stock	\$10,995	\$20,200
Industrial stocks	11,700	14,000
Public utility stocks	3,225	7,000
Total stocks	\$25,920	\$41,200
Miscellaneous		1,900
Total	\$99,770	\$99,700

Rate of income on the entire investment in the second list was approximately 5.14% at the time the selections were made. The return on the first list was around 5%, due to the fact that it contains more bonds.

Bank Celebrates Anniversary

Last Saturday evening at Christopher's, Dr. M. N. Avery, associated with the German American Trust & Savings Bank since its organization in 1890, cut a mammoth birthday cake on which were twenty-six candles. The banquet and entertainment, at which officers, directors and employees of the bank, numbering one hundred and thirty were present, was held in celebration of the bank's twenty-sixth anniversary.

In his remarks as presiding officer, Dr. Avery gave many interesting reminiscences of the early days and touched upon the condition of the bank at five year periods in its history. Of particular interest were the incidents relating to the "free silver" campaign and its effect upon the public mind of the time as relating to banking. Dr. Avery voiced his appreciation of the fidelity shown by the bank's employees.

Judge Walter Bordwell was the next speaker, followed by W. E. McVay, dealing with his impressions of Big Men at the Bankers' Convention which he recently attended.

Business House Changes Hands

William R. Staats Company, one of the oldest firms and the oldest bond house in Los Angeles, with offices in Pasadena, San Francisco and also Chicago, has sold its real estate and insurance business which was conducted at its Pasadena offices, to a corporation recently organized under the title of Staats-Macy Company. The new company will for the present occupy offices, together with the Staats Company, in the Staats Building, corner of Raymond avenue and Green street, Pasadena. Lloyd R. Macy, director and secretary of the Staats Company since 1899, retains his interest and office in that company, and is also president of the Staats-Macy Company. He is a man of diversified interests, being a director in the Polytechnic School, the George Junior Republic, a local bank, and officer and director in the Pasadena Humane Society. He is a member of the California Club and the Midwick Club, where he takes a large interest in out of door sports, particularly polo in which he is an enthusiast. He has a large number of friends and acquaintances in Pasadena, Los Angeles, and throughout the state.

Wm. Wilson, the vice-president of the new company, comes from the city of Belfast, Ireland, recently, where he came for the improvement of his health. After living in Pasadena for a year he became identified with the Wm. R. Staats Co. He is a man of sound judgment and quick action, and is known as an expert in real estate matters. He is a very popular member of the new firm. Other active members of the firm are Maitland L. Bishop, William R. Staats, H. M. Robinson, John C. Bogardus, Jr., Frank B. Chapin, E. J. Smyth, W. E. Oliver, Messrs. F. H. Heydenreich, H. L. Butler and Harry B. Morse.

California Railway & Power

In issuing checks for dividend of 1 per cent on prior preference stock, notice is given of formation of committee of San Francisco bankers to act in connection with proposed reorganization of United Railroads of San Francisco. Members of committee are: Frank B. Anderson, Wm. H. Crocker, Herbert Fleishacker, I. W. Hellman, Jr., and

John D. McKee. Despite fact that United Railroads will probably be unable to pay interest on notes held by California Ry. & Power Co., latter company decided to pay current dividend, as it had the money on hand.

Good \$100 Railroad Bonds

In response to an inquiry as to the names of good \$100 railroad bonds, including the interest paid on same and the date of maturity: Baltimore and Ohio, Ohio and Little Kanawha first 5s, due in 1921; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul convertible 5s, due in 1914, and the convertible 4½ per cent, due in 1932; New York Central convertible 6s, due in 1935; Norfolk and Western first consolidated 4s, due in 1996; Alabama and Vicksburg first consolidated 5s, due in 1921.

United Railroads of San Francisco

President Jesse W. Lienthal says in regard to interest payments on 4% bonds: "In view of unsettled conditions surrounding maturing underlying bonds and reorganization plans, it was deemed advisable by board of directors, pending further progress with proposed reorganization, not to pay interest on United Railroad 4% bonds, due Oct. 1, 1916."

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Pacific Mail Steamship Company subscription receipts for preferred stock. The Exchange has admitted to the list Pacific Mail Steamship Company preferred stock.

Persons holding Limoneira Co. first mortgage (\$1000) 6% twenty year gold bonds, dated May 1, 1907, numbers 300-360 inclusive; bonds numbers 362 to 365, inclusive and bonds numbers 395 to 404, inclusive are notified that it is the intention of this corporation to withdraw the before-mentioned bonds and pay principal sum of said bonds, together with premium of 1% of face of each bond—as provided in issue of said bonds, at First National Bank of Santa Paula, Nov. 1, 1916.

October 20th election will be held in Monrovia city school district, at which election questions of issuing and selling bonds of said district to amount of \$30,000, for purpose of raising money for building or purchasing one or more school buildings, or making alterations or additions to any school building, supplying school buildings with furniture, etc., will be voted upon. Bonds to be of denomination of \$1000 each, interest at rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually.

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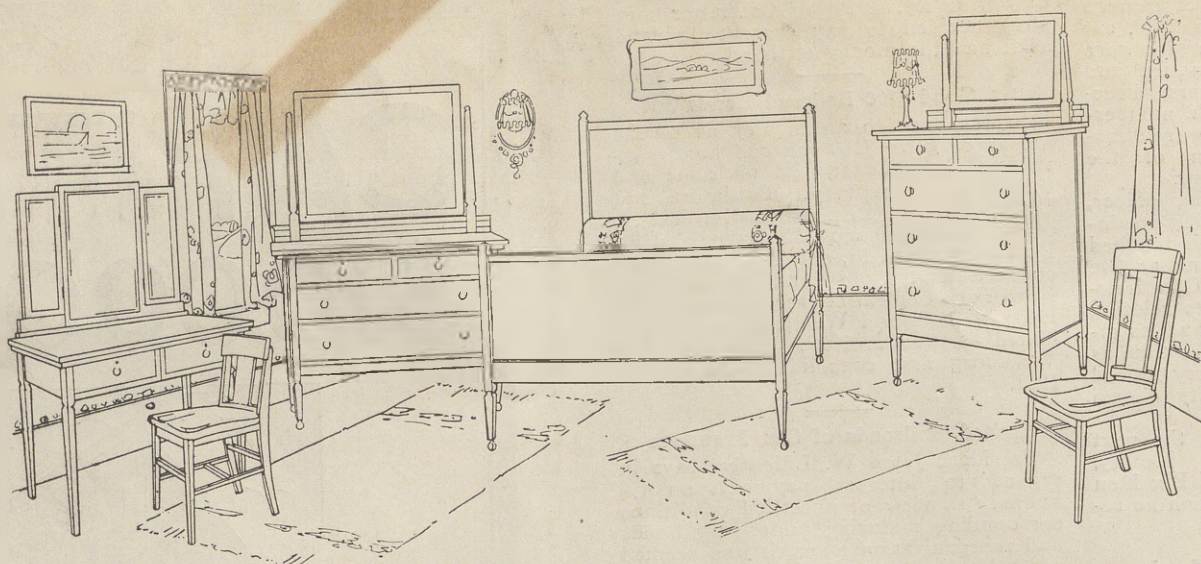
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C ITIZENS NATIONAL BANK N. W. Cor. Fifth and Spring.	A. J. WATERS, President. E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus \$500,000; Undivided Profits, \$235,441.61.
H IBERNIAN SAVINGS BANK Second Floor, Hibernian Bldg. Spring and Fourth.	GEORGE CHAFFEY, President. GEORGE A. J. HOWARD, Cashier. Capital, \$325,000.00. Surplus and Profits, \$35,250.00.
N ATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring	J. E. FISHBURN, President. H. S. MCKEE, Cashier. Capital, \$500,000.00; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000.
C OMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK 401 South Spring, Cor. Fourth.	W. A. BONYNGE, President. MALCOLME CROWE, Cashier. Capital, \$300,000; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$180,000.00.
F IRST NATIONAL BANK S. W. Cor. Seventh and Spring	STODDARD JESS, President. W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000; Surplus and Profits, \$2,537,953; Deposits, \$25,270,000.
F ARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK Corner Fourth and Main	I. W. HELLMAN, President. V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier. Capital, \$1,500,000. Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000.



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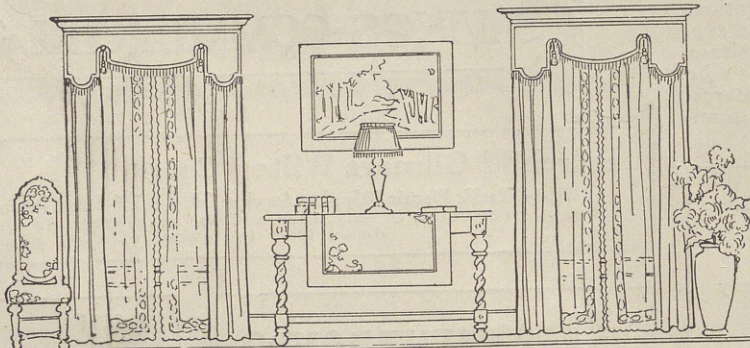
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—The set shown above may be had in either of the above finishes—chairs and rockers to match. Dressing table \$23.50, dresser \$24.50, bed \$18.50, chiffonier \$23.50, chairs \$4.25 each. —Seventh Floor.

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